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ESTABLISHED 1887

Wolfgang Schnur



A campaign poster in East Berlin for Wolfgang Schnur, a conservative leader who resigned his post Wednesday amid charges of spying.

East German Conservative Leader Quits

BERLIN — An East German conservative leader, Wolfgang Schnur, resigned Wednesday after admitting that he had been an informer for the country's former secret police.

His withdrawal as head of the Democratic Awakening party, four days before East Germany's first democratic election, dealt a severe blow to the conservative three-party Alliance for Germany, which is backed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and his Christian Democratic Party.

Democratic Awakening is a member of the Alliance.

Mr. Schnur, 45, is a human rights lawyer who was considered a possible prime minister. Under strong pressure from Mr. Kohl's party, he submitted his resignation from a hospital in East Berlin, where he has been treated since collapsing last week, apparently from stress.

"Since I am unable at present to clear up objectively the allegations

against me, I am drawing the consequences in the interest of political honesty and responsibility," Mr. Schnur said in a statement released for him at a West Berlin news conference.

In an interview published by the West German daily Bild Zeitung, he said: "I was forced by beating and torture methods to sign an obligation to the Ministry of State Security in 1964.

"My conscience is clear. I only worked for my clients. That I was

forced to make certain concessions to this inhuman regime was in the nature of the East German system."

Last week, a citizens' committee studying files of the state security police, or Stasi, in Mr. Schnur's hometown of Rostock found documents naming him as an informer on church and dissident affairs. He initially denied that he had worked for the secret police.

The Bonn government disclosed

See GERMANY, Page 4

Ryzhkov Threatens to Resign Scandal Accusations Leave Him Fuming

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov threatened to resign Wednesday after his name was dragged into a sensational economic scandal: a plot for the illegal exportation of a sophisticated Soviet battle tank.

The scandal over the T-72 tank has been rumbling here for the last six weeks, and Soviet newspapers have vied with one another to publish the shocking details. But Wednesday the scandal exploded in the Congress of People's Deputies in the form of a bitter feud between Mr. Ryzhkov and a leader of the fledgling radical opposition, Anatoli Sobchak.

The result was a gripping parliamentary spectacle that temporarily overshadowed the more serious business of electing Mikhail S. Gorbachev as the Soviet Union's first executive president.

Communist Party loyalists rallied around the 61-year-old prime minister after he accused Mr. Sobchak of blackening his reputation and criticized Mr. Gorbachev for his handling of the proceedings.

"I don't understand why you give Sobchak the floor so often," Mr. Ryzhkov said, spluttering with rage as he denied that his government was involved in corruption. "I did not expect such attacks."

Mr. Sobchak, a prominent lawyer from Leningrad, earlier told the Congress that the prime minister had helped launch a state trading cooperative known as ANT, which is at the center of the tank scandal. The accusation was politically damaging for Mr. Ryzhkov, who has launched his own investigation into ANT's illegal activities.

Conservative politicians have seized on the tank scandal as a case study in the dangers of liberalizing the Soviet economy by allowing a measure of private initiative. There have been calls for the closure of all cooperatives, which are seen as an alternative to grossly inefficient state companies.

The progressives have counterattacked, arguing that ANT — named after the Russian initials for automation, science and technology — was not a typical cooperative. Soviet newspapers have reported that ANT was a relatively large concern established and supervised by senior government officials in order to barter "scrap metal" abroad in return for scarce consumer items.

ANT became a household word in the Soviet Union in January, when newspapers published pictures of 12 new T-72 tanks waiting at the Black Sea port of Novorossiysk for export to an unnamed foreign country. It turned out that ANT had bought the tanks in December for some \$7 million in hard currency from a plant in the Ural Mountains that needed the money to pay an annual bonus to its work force.

There was more to come. The conservative Russian Republic newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya reported that ANT had imported such "unnecessary luxuries" as Mercedes-Benz automobiles and videocassette recorders in return for scarce Soviet commodities. ANT officials asserted that they had spent much of their profits on eight million disposable syringes.

After a government inquiry into the ANT affair last month, three senior officials, including a deputy minister, were dismissed and half a dozen severely reprimanded.

In a vitriolic speech to the Congress on Tuesday, a hard-line Communist Party official from the southern city of Krasnodar depicted cooperatives as the "root of all evil" in the Soviet economy. Ivan



Mr. Ryzhkov during discussion of the tank export plot in the Congress on Wednesday.

Polozhkov suggested that Mr. Sobchak and other progressive legislators were in the pay of a mafia-like organization of private business executives intent on undermining the socialist economy.

Exercising the right of reply, Mr. Sobchak called for a parliamentary investigation into ANT, saying that it had dealt in strategic raw materials. He said that the cooperative was able to operate only because of high-level backing from members of the government, including Mr. Ryzhkov, whose signature was on the founding document.

The prime minister then strode to the rostrum to deliver a passionate defense of his actions. At first he seemed at a loss for words. In a rare display of emotion, he then told the deputies that he was sick and tired of hearing criticism of the government every time he switched on the television set or opened up a newspaper.

"Either give us the possibility of working or let us resign," he declared, slapping his papers down on the rostrum. "In such a situation as we have now, it is quite impossible to do any work."

Mr. Ryzhkov acknowledged that he had agreed to the creation of ANT, and some 14,000 other trading cooperatives, in order to sell surplus production abroad. But he insisted that he had not known about the tank deal.

After the normally mild-mannered prime minister returned to his seat, conservative deputies leaped to their feet to denounce Mr. Sobchak.

In an attempt to limit the political damage caused by the feud, Mr. Gorbachev urged the Congress to cut the episode from the taped television broadcast. He was overruled by 1250 votes to 637 — his first defeat during the present session.

Soviets Complete Revision

Gorbachev Runs Unopposed in Presidential Vote

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Running without opposition, Mikhail S. Gorbachev seemed certain to win election Wednesday as the Soviet Union's first executive president.

Rejecting demands by radicals for direct, nationwide presidential elections, the Congress of People's Deputies voted Wednesday to elect to a five-year term the first president with extended powers and turn the elections over to the public in 1995.

The Congress was to vote on Mr. Gorbachev's nomination at the close of Wednesday's session, with the ballots counted overnight and the result announced Thursday.

The only way Mr. Gorbachev could lose was if a majority of the deputies abstained or crossed out his name.

Mr. Gorbachev has been the Soviet president, an honorary title derived from his being chairman of the Supreme Soviet, the legislature elected by the Congress. But his political power has rested on his leadership of the Communist Party.

Both Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov and Interior Minister Vadim Bakatin withdrew their names from nomination before Wednesday's balloting. Just before the vote, an indignant Armenian deputy, Genrikh Igityan, said, "What has happened here? We did not find a single alternative. There were only three candidates, and we knew all along that two would withdraw."

Although many of the speeches nominating Mr. Gorbachev were flattering, some were scathing, criticizing him for failing to feed the nation, resolve ethnic crises, draft a new constitution and face a national election campaign.

"There has been a lot of praise heaped on Gorbachev here. But the truth is that we are on the edge of an abyss," said Leonid Sukhov, a deputy from the Ukraine. "Even if Mikhail Gorbachev should be elected czar, the situation will not change."

Olzhas Suleimenov, a deputy from Kazakhstan, said the Soviet leader was inconsistent in instituting political changes.

"Gorbachev," he said, "is putting his foot on the brake and the accelerator at the same time." Teimuraz Avalani of Siberia said Mr. Gorbachev was leading the country to the brink of economic collapse.

At a time when political organizations and parties are springing up nationwide, when multicandidate election campaigns and debate have become the norm, Mr. Gorbachev's election to a position intended to become the center of political power in a more democratic Soviet Union seemed out of step to many deputies.

"Gorbachev is fine, but I'd rather not vote at all," said Ivan Zhidakov.

See SOVIETS, Page 4

Kiosk Fire Reported At Libyan Plant

WASHINGTON (WP) — U.S. intelligence agencies were attempting to verify Wednesday night reports that a fire had broken out at the Rabta industrial complex where Libya is alleged to be producing chemical weapons, administration officials said.

Libya was reported to have closed its borders, according to U.S. officials. They said the reports were emanating from Tunisian and Italian diplomats and unspecified sources in Tripoli.

One official said that unconfirmed reports indicated that emergency vehicles were on the scene at Rabta, 40 miles (64 kilometers) southwest of the capital of Tripoli. An intelligence official said it would not be able to determine whether there had been a fire and damage to the facilities.

Bush Meetings Set

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush will meet April 13 in Bermuda with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and on April 19 in Florida with President François Mitterrand of France to discuss issues facing NATO, the White House announced Wednesday.

General News

Mongolia's Communist Party replaced its entire leadership and voted to give up its monopoly on power. Page 2.

Oliver L. North said that many U.S. officials knew about U.S. arms sales to Iran. Page 3.

Business/Finance
Unison plans to buy the former Jones & Laughlin steel operations. Page 11.

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Poland to Be Invited to Attend German Reunification Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — The four World War II victors and the two Germanys formally have agreed to invite Warsaw to talks on German reunification when Poland's western border is a topic for discussion.

The decision on Wednesday was a triumph for Warsaw, which had begun a diplomatic drive for a say at the talks after Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany tried to keep open the border issue and

force Poland to swear off postwar reparations claims.

The agreement was struck at the first formal talks on German reunification between the six countries.

The one-day meeting here of officials from the two German states and the four World War II Allies — Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States — was called to lay groundwork for future discussions on reunification.

The discussions are to focus on

whether a united Germany will be neutral or in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; where its borders will be; and what Berlin's status will be.

The head of the West German delegation, Dieter Kastrup, said the officials had agreed that Poland should be included in some parts of the talks.

"The participants agreed that Poland should be invited as soon as questions are discussed that espe-

cially concern its border," he said. In Warsaw, a government spokesman welcomed the news. "Any decisions concordant with our demands are greeted here with satisfaction," he said.

(AP, Reuters)

Questions on Military

Marc Fisher of The Washington Post reported earlier from Bonn:

The early sessions of the reunification talks are being devoted to

decisions on which issues will be left to the Germans.

Once the meetings get rolling, the main obstacles are expected to be on military issues. The Soviet Union, which has 350,000 troops in East Germany, wants a united Germany to be neutral.

West Germany and the Western powers want the country to remain in NATO, which has 400,000 troops in West Germany. The Western powers have said they do

not intend to station any troops in what is now East Germany.

Beyond the basic question of neutrality, several other issues divide Moscow from the other Allies.

The Soviet representative, Anatoli Adamishin, a specialist on European affairs, wants to ensure that Germany cannot pose a threat to its neighbors.

West German and U.S. sources

See BORDER, Page 4

As Thatcher Sinks Deeper, Tories Grow Mutinous

By Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service

LONDON — In the bottom of her third term, Margaret Thatcher is in political trouble as deep as any she has encountered during nearly 11 years as British prime minister.

With their party having trailed the opposition Labor Party in public opinion polls by 17 to 19 percentage points for months in succession, many Conservative members of Parliament are in a restive and rebellious mood.

Thirty-three of them have voted against the government in a move to amend part of a bill reorganizing the National Health Service.

The 256-to-253 defeat Tuesday night on a move to subsidize the private nursing home care of retired patients was later

reversed. But it was the first such embarrassment since the 1987 elections.

Mrs. Thatcher visited her rebellious troops in Parliament on Wednesday and let it be known that after Local Government Minister David Hunt succeeded Peter Walker as secretary of state for Wales in her cabinet. It is still shaking from three resignations. Her aides said she would meet with President George Bush in Bermuda on April 13.

That may touch up her fading image as the senior European leader with the best connections in Washington, but here at home, her embarrasment in Parliament came on top of a continuing national uproar over an unpopular new per-capita tax, the community charge. She is putting it in place all over England and Wales on April 1, a year after it went into effect in Scotland.

Just how deep the disenchantment really is will become clear on March 22, when the voters of the prosperous, tidy residential and rural constituency of mid-Staffordshire in the English midlands go to the polls to replace a Conservative member of

Parliament who won the seat in 1987 by 14,654 votes, one of the largest Conservative majorities in the country.

Until his death in December, the seat was thought safely Tory.

But the Conservatives are in serious danger of losing next Thursday, according to polls, politicians and many constituents. The proximate cause is Mrs. Thatcher's poll tax, but the underlying issue seems to be dissatisfaction with her.

"I'm deeply upset," Theresa Bartlett, who had said she always voted Conservative, told Charles Prior, the party's candidate.

"I've always been a very great admirer of Mrs. Thatcher, but I look at her now, and she's losing her marbles."

"It seems you are looking after the rich and not the poor," she told the candidate, See THATCHER, Page 4

Joint Chiefs Reassess NATO's Nuclear Needs

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Joint Chiefs of Staff have prepared a new military assessment that indicates that NATO has the ability to mount an effective defense of Western Europe without resorting to nuclear weapons, according to Representative Les Aspin, the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

For years, top U.S. military commanders have asserted that the West might have to use nuclear weapons to defend Western Europe in the event of an overwhelming Soviet invasion with conventional forces.

If a new treaty to cut conventional forces in Europe was concluded and carried out, the resulting advantage to NATO would enable it to defend its territory with non-nuclear forces without losing territory, Mr. Aspin said, referring to the Joint Chiefs' assessment.

"It says we can defend conventionally in Europe without nuclear weapons," Mr. Aspin said, referring to the classified document.

The assessment, which covers events through the end of January, assumes that Eastern European nations would join in the Soviet attack. The assumption now rejected as outdated by many analysts, including some senior Pentagon officials.

Major General John D. Robinson, who appeared Tuesday before the Armed Services Committee to

See NATO, Page 4

Slain Parents and Suspect Sons: True Drama in Beverly Hills

By Robert Reinhold

New York Times Service

BEVERLY HILLS, California — Minutes away from the studios where bizarre crime plots are hatched for movies and television, a real-life story of blood, money and alleged patricide is unfolding among the privileged of Beverly Hills.

In the last few days, two brothers, Joseph Lyle Menendez, 22, and Erik Galen Menendez, 19, have been arrested and charged with murdering their parents in August.

Jose E. Menendez, a wealthy entertainment executive, and his wife, Kitty, were riddled by blasts from a 12-gauge shotgun as they watched television in the library of their six-bedroom house.

The killers picked up the spent casings and left. The police at first theorized that the killings might be Mafia-related, because Mr. Menendez was chief executive officer of Live Entertainment Inc., which they suspected might have had ties to organized

crime before being taken over by Carolco Pictures Inc.

But if the new theory is right, the motive was both less complex and more horrifying: Two arrogant youths were too impatient to wait for their inheritance.

Their couple's will made them the sole beneficiaries of a \$14 million estate in the event the husband and wife died together.

The case remains to be proved, but it left wealthy neighbors wondering whether some dark family history or twisted psychology might have led two rich, handsome and self-assured youths to do away with their parents and then go about leading pleasurable lives.

After the killings, Lyle Menendez went on a spending spree, buying a Porsche sports car and a restaurant in Princeton, New Jersey, the police say, while his brother hired a coach and became a professional tennis player.

Through lawyers and family members, the brothers have asserted their innocence.

The slayings Aug. 20 shocked an enclave of wealth that averages two homicides a year.

Early on, the brothers came under suspicion. They reported discovering the bodies after a night at the movies and at a nearby restaurant. Police say circumstantial clues began to accumulate:

• Inconsistencies in the brothers' alibi.

• Lyle Menendez's spending jag, and a shotgun shell found in one of his jackets.

• A reference to a possible new will that was mysteriously deleted from a computer.

• A screenplay written by Erik Menendez, with a friend, about a young heir who plots five murders. The first two victims are his parents.

The big break came recently, the authorities say. Last week, the police seized tape recordings and papers from the office of Jerome Oziel, a Beverly

Hills psychologist who treated the brothers after the slaying. Police sources indicated that Dr. Oziel had approached them and was cooperating with the authorities.

Meanwhile, art imitates life that may be imitating art.

New World Television announced this week that it was planning a movie, tentatively titled "The Beverly Hills Murders," for CBS-TV.

And finally, the brothers' arrests lifted a cloud from Live Entertainment: Jose Menendez's company has announced that a five-month inquiry by outside counsel had found no connection between the slayings and the company.

While all that was swirling, 722 North Elm Drive, the scene of the crime, was calm. Outside the Menendez mansion, a gardener was watering the grass and flowers as if nothing terrible had happened there seven months ago.

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Oilman Wins Texas GOP Gubernatorial Primary

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Clayton Williams, an oilman and rancher who spent about \$6 million of his own money on his first campaign for public office, has won the Republican nomination for governor of Texas.

His election victory Tuesday, earned him the right to try to replace William P. Clements Jr., the only Republican governor of Texas this century, who is retiring.

The successor to Mr. Clements will play an important role in the reapportionment of congressional districts after the 1990 census, when Texas is expected to gain three or more seats in the House of Representatives.

A runoff will be needed to decide the Democratic candidate, with Jim Mattox, the state attorney general, running virtually even with Ann Richards, the state treasurer who appeared to have overcome a controversy provoked by her refusal to answer questions on whether she had ever used illegal drugs.

[With 99 percent of the state's 6,894 Democratic precincts reporting, Ms. Richards, 56, had 567,206 votes, or 39.4 percent, and Mr. Mattox, 46, had 531,156 votes, or 36.9 percent, United Press International reported Wednesday.]

[With 99 percent of the 5,658 Republican precincts reporting, Mr. Williams had 517,313 votes, or 60.3 percent. Kent Hance, chair-

man of the Texas Railroad Commission, was second with 131,399 votes, or 15.3 percent.]

All of Mr. Williams's opponents in the Republican race conceded defeat only a few hours after the polls closed and promised support in the general election campaign.

The multimillionaire from Midland, an oil town in West Texas, promised during his primary campaign to teach young drug users "the joy of busting rocks."

Mr. Mattox, who served three terms in Congress, waged an aggressive campaign in which he boasted of having personally supervised 30 executions.

Ms. Richards, who gained nationwide fame for her humorous and caustic keynote address at the 1988 Democratic National Convention, led in public opinion polls through much of the campaign.

Although no specific allegation of drug use was raised against her, Ms. Richards, who is a recovering alcoholic, had to expend considerable energy in the final phase of the campaign explaining why she would not say whether she had ever taken illegal drugs.

[In the Democratic primary for the U.S. Senate seat held by Phil Gramm, who has no Republican opponent in his bid for a second term, state Senator Hugh Farmer, a 50-year-old Fort Worth lawyer, easily won by defeating Harley Schlanger, The Associated Press reported. Mr. Schlanger is a follower

of Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., the jailed political extremist.]

Aspen Retains Mayor

In the ski resort of Aspen, Colorado, a recall election narrowly retained the mayor who led an unsuccessful campaign to ban fur sales, but ousted one of his council supporters. The Associated Press reported.

Mayor Bill Stirling held onto his job Tuesday with 1,227 voting to keep him in office and 1,097 favoring a recall.

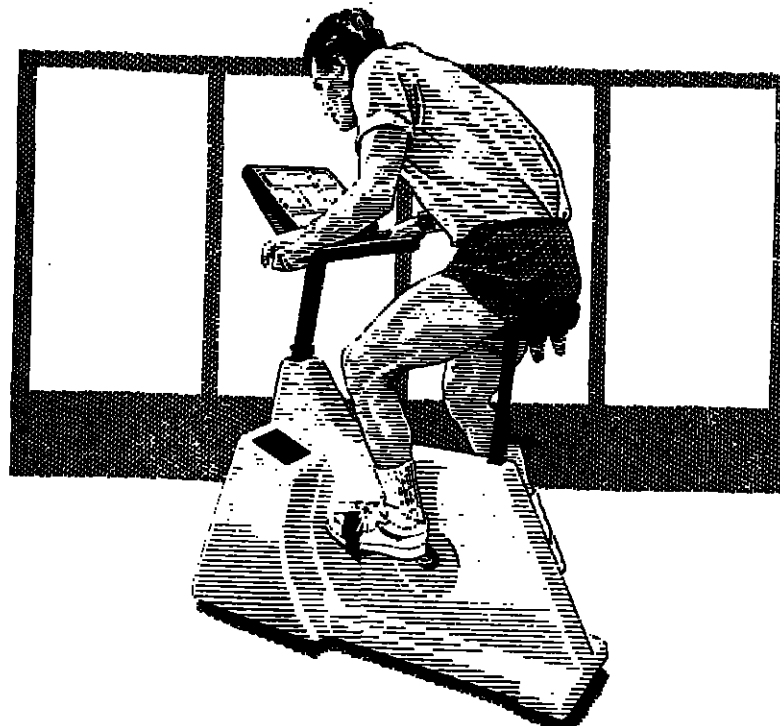
Mr. Stirling interpreted the results as support of his efforts to limit a "feeding frenzy" of greedy developers.

What Aspen's citizens want, he said, is to "slow down — not halt —

but slow down speculative development and really get going with affordable housing."

Typical single-family house prices in the fashionable resort, a favorite skiing spot for celebrities, surpass \$1 million.

The turnout was more than 60 percent, despite heavy snow and good skiing conditions.



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REFUSING TO BEND — Fidel Castro meeting University of Havana students after vowing not to listen to advice from world leaders or make concessions in Communist rule. The Cuban leader was visiting Brazil on Thursday for the presidential inauguration of Fernando Collor de Mello.

North Cites Wide Knowledge Among Officials of Iran Deals

By Joe Picchirallo

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Oliver L. North has testified that the Reagan administration's secret arms sales to Iran were known throughout the U.S. government because the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency provided logistical support and because senior officials received detailed intelligence on the transactions.

Testifying on Tuesday for the third day in the trial of Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, Mr. North also reiterated statements that at the time of the U.S.-Iranian arms deals in 1986, he had suggested that Vice President George Bush lead a U.S. delegation to Tehran.

The Bush meeting with Iranian officials never took place, but in earlier congressional testimony, Mr. North, a former National Security Council aide, said that it would have been aimed at negotiating an end to the Iran-Iraq war. It is not known whether Mr. Bush was told of Mr. North's proposal.

At the time, Admiral Poindexter, who is retired from the navy, was

President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser and Mr. North's boss on the security council.

Admiral Poindexter's chief attorney, Richard W. Beckler, has sought to demonstrate that the Iranian arms transfers were general knowledge throughout the Reagan administration.

Mr. Bush was one of several Reagan administration officials, including General Colin L. Powell, now chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, cited in Mr. North's testimony. Mr. North also testified that some Reagan officials, including Mr. Bush, knew of Mr. North's work in Central America.

Part of Admiral Poindexter's defense is that he believed he was doing nothing illegal and therefore had no reason to direct a criminal cover-up of his activities. Mr. Beckler has contended that knowledge by many administration officials of the Iranian arms sales and aid to the Nicaraguan contra rebels supports the admiral's argument, showing that he had no reason to conceal the actions from Congress.

The 1987 House and Senate investigating committee's Iran-con-

tra report, while not deciding on the existence of possible criminal activity, concluded that Admiral Poindexter and others deliberately concealed crucial aspects of the affair. The report said Admiral Poindexter misled other administration officials, including the secretary of state, George P. Shultz, about the arms-for-hostages aspect of the Iranian weapons deals.

Mr. Shultz, who is scheduled to be a prosecution witness, opposed the arms sales to Iran. The prosecution has said that a prime reason for the alleged cover-up was to protect Mr. Reagan from political fallout over the arms deals and the National Security Council's secret military support of the contras at a time when such aid was banned by Congress.

Admiral Poindexter has pleaded not guilty to five felony charges, including conspiracy and obstruction from congressional investigators. White House involvement in a November 1985 arms transfer to Iran and Mr. North's contra-support work while the aid ban was in effect.

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PARTICIPANTS	POINTS
American Airlines	456.5
Singapore Airlines	421.5
British Airways	388.5
Thai International	388.5
Lufthansa	386
Air France	379
Swissair	378
Cathay Pacific	358.5
SAS	330
Virgin Atlantic	320

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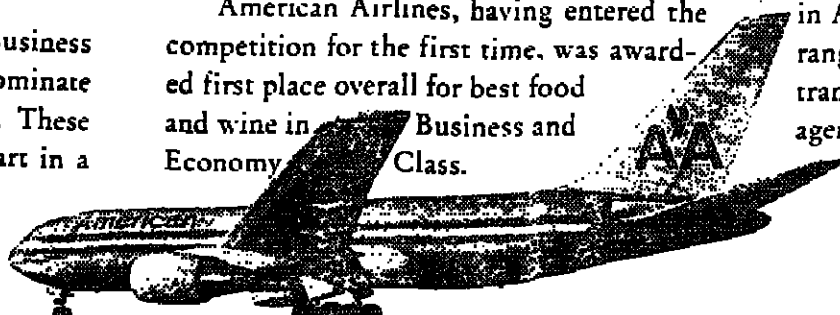
Just recently, the readers of Business Traveller Magazine were asked to nominate their top ten international carriers. These carriers were then invited to take part in a

specialty staged competition, in which a panel of international experts sampled representative menus.

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Staffing Plan Sparks New Unesco Crisis

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — A crisis has erupted within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as employees and member countries strongly resist plans by the agency's director to shuffle Unesco's administrative structure.

More than 800 Unesco employees stopped work for two hours Wednesday to protest the plans. Some delegates to the organization's annual conference in the United States — who walked out of the United Nations building in New York several years ago — said the plans would make it difficult for them to come back.

Unesco's director general, Federico Mayor Zaragoza of Spain, proposed the appointment of 44 staff members and outside consultants to senior executive positions, as well as the creation of about 20 new senior positions.

A Western delegate said the program might cost Unesco, which has been heavily criticized over its spending, as much as \$6.2 million over two years.

An outside consultant had recommended last year that the number of top-level positions be reduced along with spending cuts.

Terry Miller, the U.S. observer, said that Mr. Mayor's program "negates any progress that may have been made on the various issues and goes against all the recommendations which have been made to reform the organization."

The program seems to have angered more than the usual critics of Unesco, which tend to be Western countries. They have repeatedly criticized what they call overstaffing and mismanagement and what they describe as the radical left politics coloring the organization's decisions.

Mr. Mayor also angered many on the staff. "The whole proposition came as a complete surprise to quite a few people, including some of those who were promoted," said M. L. Sedat Jobe of Gambia, who represents Unesco's International Staff Association. "Staff morale is very, very low. We have met and we have asked him to cancel the whole thing."

Delegates criticized Mr. Mayor, saying he had not consulted the 51 members of the executive board as existing regulations and tradition demands. The board is scheduled to discuss his proposal in May.

"We feel he has misled us completely," said a representative of a Western country. "Instead of reducing the number of top management directly reporting to him. The head is getting very large, and the body very thin."

During their two-hour strike Wednesday, the employees protested what they called Mr. Mayor's arbitrary style. The staff association, which called the strike, accuses him of ignoring the agency's rules for making administrative appointments.

Responding to the criticism since he announced his program on March 5, Mr. Mayor said Friday that "one judges the tree by the fruits." He argued that he acted "after numerous consultations outside and inside the organization."

Mr. Mayor said that since 1985, two years before he took the job of director general, "826 posts have been canceled" and that delays of up to eight months have been observed in filling new jobs during 1988 and 1989. He said the delays saved about \$10 million.

Western nations appear to be upset most by Mr. Mayor's appointment of a former deputy director of the Soviet State Commission for Radio and Television, H. Juskevicius, as Unesco's deputy director general responsible for communications and information.

The post is sensitive, particularly in view of the controversy that has surrounded Unesco's repeated attempts over the years to formulate a world information order, a move Western critics describe as a disguised attempt to impose press censorship.

"This is a guy who spent all of his professional life imposing censorship at home," one said. "How can he put him in this job now?"

By far the most potentially damaging prospect, however, is a threat by Japan, the organization's largest contributor in the absence of the United States and Britain, to withhold its 16-percent contribution until an emergency meeting of the executive board is called.

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Via Associated Press
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The Brasilinvest Board of Directors is looking forward to meeting the members of the business community at its traditional luncheon held on September, 26 at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Israel's Moment of Choice

Israel's coalition government buckled on Tuesday under the strain of the Israeli and American drive for peace. It was by and large a welcome development. The Labor member of the coalition was ready to go along with Washington and enter a sequence meant to end up in the first ever talks between Israel and Palestinians. Likud was not ready. Like Labor, it feels that American diplomacy has caught a wave of history, but it is considerably less prepared to face one possible though far from ensured: a negotiated settlement that would leave Palestinians as well as Israelis with a homeland of their own. Israel had constructed its position to avoid such a choice, but now events have made choice inescapable, and the coalition is yielding.

Likud and its American supporters profess fury over President George Bush's raising of the question of the legitimacy and permanence of Israel's position in what it calls East — and others call Arab — Jerusalem. Israel captured the city after Jordan attacked in 1967, expanded its borders, "integrated" but did not formally annex it, half filled it with Jews and settled down to hoping that others would come to see it as entirely and increasingly its own. Certainly it was a jolt to Likud that Mr. Bush raised an issue that is bound to become central to any

serious peace talks. Certainly the revival dramatizes the gap between the Israeli and American positions. To maintain close policy coordination with Likud, however, was to ensure that peace talks go nowhere. The Shamir government could have lived with that, but the Bush administration rightly felt it was not in the American interest.

Likud is trying to rally the Israeli electorate behind the claim that the United States has humiliated or broken faith on an issue, Jerusalem, that commands a powerful national consensus. But the Israelis of Labor are no less devoted to Jerusalem, and they understand that Israel badly needs American help in engaging with the Palestinians — and in many other ways. Standing up to the United States, Israel's lone patron and protector, has a certain appeal in Israeli nationalist tradition, but sober Israelis recognize a greater value in keeping the American connection open and in working condition.

The American effort to convene Israeli-Palestinian talks — talks that Mr. Shamir himself first conceived — is in fact a pale reflection of the sweeping diplomatic initiative being undertaken in other places. It falls to Israel now to decide whether to resist or to try for something better.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Justice Mocked in Iraq

Iraq is eager to attract Western investors and to be taken more seriously as a regional diplomatic voice. But President Saddam Hussein's violent tyranny has a lot to live down, notably its lawless use of chemical weapons in the Gulf war and its persistent abuse of human rights. And now the Baghdad regime has ordered the execution of a British-based journalist who traveled to Iraq at the government's invitation.

Fazl Bazzani, an Iranian-born correspondent for the London Sunday newspaper The Observer, is accused of spying for Israel. He was sentenced to death last Saturday by a Baghdad Revolutionary Court after he visited a military complex south of the capital. His "crime" was that he was doing his job — investigating reports of an explosion at the complex. A British nurse, Delphine Parikh, who drove him to the base, was sentenced to 15 years in jail.

Nicaragua and Panama

President George Bush announced a simple and appealing strategy on Tuesday to help Nicaragua and Panama meet their most desperate needs: national reconciliation and economic reconstruction. He ended sanctions against Nicaragua, and he urged Congress to approve an \$800 million package for the two countries by April 8. The funds would be siphoned from the defense budget. And they would be earmarked, Mr. Bush said, for three Ds: democracy, development and demilitarization.

Mr. Bush has neatly turned the tables on Democrats who have faulted his caution. If Congress fails to agree by March 27 on acceptable "offsets" from the defense budget, he asks for discretionary authority to make the cuts. Failing that, he would seek a waiver of budget restrictions so that the funds could begin flowing. At last, the president seems to be usefully exploiting his approval rating instead of merely saving it.

Keep Nuclear Power

Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts owes a large debt to the owners of the Seabrook nuclear plant in New Hampshire: \$2 billion. That is the cost of his refusal to help his New Hampshire neighbors devise an emergency evacuation plan.

The plant was ready in October 1986, and interest and maintenance costs have been growing at a rate of \$50 million a month ever since. New Hampshire finally devised its own plan, and last week federal regulators voted to grant an operating license.

Why Should the Lithuanians Have to Pay?

By Lawrence Summers

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — On Sunday the Lithuanian parliament unanimously adopted a declaration asserting Lithuania's independence from the Soviet Union. Even though Mikhail Gorbachev has termed the action "illegal and invalid," his overall response to Lithuania's struggle for autonomy has been reasonable. The one startling exception is his demand that Lithuanians buy their freedom from the Soviet Union for \$33 billion — a demand that is, morally and practically, extortion.

There is a long moral and legal tradition that oppressors pay reparations to the oppressed, not the other way around.

Lithuania never took any such step. In many cases, as in Lithuania, they were annexed with the use of force over the bitter protests of their citizens. In setting a price at which Lithuania could buy its independence, Moscow went further and explicitly acknowledged that independence would come and that it was only the details that remained to be negotiated. Unfortunately, the \$33 billion ransom asked by Mr. Gorbachev is financially and morally absurd.

There is no reliable appraisal of Lithuania's capital stock, but the level of its income makes it very unlikely that it is worth as much as 50 billion rubles — one-tenth of what Mr. Gorbachev is asking.

First, official Soviet statistics reveal that only about half the deposits that Lithuania's citizens have made in Soviet banks during the last two decades have been reinvested in Lithuania. The rest have been invested in other republics. It stands to reason that Lithuania's claim on Soviet assets outside Lithuania exceeds the Soviet claim on Lithuanian assets. Actually, the Soviets should compensate the Lithuanians for renouncing their ownership share in all the non-Lithuanian assets of the Soviet state.

Why Lithuania and the other Baltic states cannot enjoy standards of living approaching those in Finland, which also lies on Russia's border and trades heavily with it.

Leaving aside Mr. Gorbachev's absurd ransom demand, arranging Lithuania's withdrawal from the Soviet Union will not be easy. Imagine what would have to be negotiated for New York to secede from the United States. Only assume that all of New York's companies were owned and operated out of Washington, and you get an idea of the problem. The Lithuanian economy will lose its Soviet subsidies, but also the heavy subsidies for raw material inputs that it received as a Soviet state. As always when radical surgery is required, things get worse before they get better.

Here is where the West can step in. It is ironic that the United States, which has never recognized the Soviet conquest of the Baltics and annually proclaimed its fealty to Lithuanian independence, has now backed off and simply urged orderly negotiations. U.S. recognition of Lithuania would make it much easier for Lithuania to get the aid for economic transition that it requires from the world's financial institutions.

Vietnam: Two Wars Won, Several Decades Lost

By Jim Hoagland

HANOI — The "Hanoi Hilton" still stands at Number 17 Ly Nam De Street, a dreary and seemingly enduring symbol of hatred and war. But a construction boomlet is hitting Hanoi as free market reforms take effect, and it threatens sections of the infamous wartime prison for U.S. pilots. Office construction will soon obliterate some of the cells, says a military official.

Can a Hanoi McDonald's replace West German Ambassador Joachim Brouder-Groger, only partly in jest. "When there is an American presence here, when people can see that they do not have to go to California to find modern life, the desire to leave will be lessened."

The abandoning of pretense enables officials to display a fascination with things American.

The Hanoi Hilton as the symbol of the ties that bind America and Vietnam? The suggestion would have seemed preposterous only months ago, but this idea from a European diplomat is alluring in a world that is reordering its priorities.

But there is no American presence here. Vietnam remains a time, not a place for Americans at large; not a time, not a country. Behind the rapidly unraveling Bamboo Curtain, perceptions of America remain exaggerated and outdated. What is new is that Vietnamese officials are ready to change this, if Washington is.

Israel: America, Too, Has Positions

By William Pfaff

PARIS — President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker have reopened an explosive question suppressed throughout the Reagan decade, the question of Jerusalem.

In the original 1947 United Nations plan to partition Palestine and create a state of Israel, Jerusalem was to be placed under international authority. The Arab states rejected that plan, and Jewish forces con-

American aid to Israel is conditional. This is the nature of any such relationship.

quered the western part of the city in their 1948 war of independence. Israel took East Jerusalem from Jordan in the 1967 war with the Arabs. It annexed it, in effect, and has installed Israel's government in Jerusalem. The United States, together with most of the other Western powers, rejects Israel's sovereignty in the city and holds that its eventual status must be negotiated.

This obviously is not how Israel sees it. If there is any issue which unites the vast majority of Israelis, it is keeping all of Jerusalem. Political and security issues are involved, but fundamentally more is at stake. "What should we say to the Lord's song in a strange land?" the psalmist writes, "Jerusalem, if I forget thee, perish the skill of my right hand! Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I cease to remember thee, if I love not Jerusalem, dearer than heart's content!" It is the holy city for the Jews.

Alas, it is the holy city for Muslims and Christians as well. For that reason the international community has considered that a lasting settlement in the Middle East — and a lasting peace — requires that Jerusalem be placed under some

form of shared sovereignty or international authority.

The last time the United States made an issue of the matter was 1980, under the Carter administration. The United States voted for UN Security Council resolution condemning Israeli settlements in the occupied territories "including Jerusalem."

Israel's answer to the president and to Mr. Baker came last week with an announcement by Israel's minister of housing that 2,000 new housing units are to be built in East Jerusalem for Jewish settlers. The minister, David Levy, declared that this decision was meant as defiance of the president.

So disagreement now is overt, declared on both sides. Should the Labor Party form a government, the crisis over negotiations on the territories would be quelled. Labor's Shimon Peres accepted the Baker plan and is prepared to talk with the Palestinians. However, the status of Jerusalem would still be in dispute. And Labor's prospects for forming a lasting government are not encouraging.

Critics of Mr. Bush and Mr. Baker accuse them of exploiting Israel's political crisis in order to dictate a policy that defies the Israeli's own convictions. But the proper issue before American leaders is not Israel's interests but those of the United States. It is not what Israel should or will do but what the United States should do.

Israel will make its own decisions and energetically defend them, as it has always done. The problem before the American government is that if American funds are used to settle the occupied territories, the United States will be acknowledging Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem and the other territories. This is why Israel's government wishes to use American aid in this way.

American financial support for settling the Russian immigrants is not the simple "humanitarian aid" that Israel's supporters call it, nor obviously is it some obligation owed Israel. American aid to Israel is conditional. This is the nature of any such relationship. The aid is meant to serve the interests of the United States. These interests have more often than not been thought to coincide with those of Israel; hence in the past, aid has flowed at very high levels.

But when American interests diverge from those of Israel, there naturally is conflict. Israel is welcome to try to convince the American public and government that they are mistaken in withholding approval of Jerusalem's annexation and settlement of the territories. It has no right to treat this disagreement as an act of hostility. Israelis cannot reasonably expect Americans to finance programs which seem, in American eyes, obstacles to a just Middle Eastern peace. It is perhaps time that this was more clearly understood on both sides.

Look Who Speaks Up for Soviet Jews

A NEW actor is taking a role in the Soviet Jewry movement: the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat. While other Arabs were at Tunis fulminating about Yitzhak Shamir, Mr. Arafat sent a message to a meeting of Israeli doves led by Abba Eban in Jerusalem.

Let me state unequivocally: We support the right of individuals to free movement and travel. We respect their freedom to choose the country in which they wish to reside. However, this right, like all others, has its limitations. It ends where other people's rights begin. The other people in this case are the Palestinians. They have a right to live in their homeland and resist all attempts to uproot them. Jewish emigrants have the right to choose their destinations, without being forcibly directed to any other place. Any attempt to deny them that right could provoke dangerous explosions and lead to a fatal blow to peace efforts.

Mr. Arafat's statement is respectful of Israel's national purpose to provide a home for Jews. He displays this understanding even as some in Israel ponder ways to use the Soviet influx to deny Palestinian national claims, and as Palestinians who have lived on the West Bank all their lives and who are accused of no crime are deported. A reciprocal statement by an Israeli leader that was equally respectful of the Palestinian interest in an Arab Palestine would, quite simply, end the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Together, A Greater Europe

By Roland Dumas

PARIS — It is time to build a greater Europe. The desire for liberty and democracy has overthrown outdated ideologies. Everywhere we hear the same demands: a society based upon democratic values, severing of power to protect against arbitrary acts, multiparty systems that safeguard the will of the people, an end to suffocating bureaucracy.

The German question lies at the heart of the challenge of building a new Europe. I always believed that the arbitrary division of Germany was a mistake. Since no one can permanently divide a nation, a people, a country, German unity will put an end to one of history's anomalies. It is up to the Germans to determine the pace and internal conditions of this unification. But the situation inherited from the war cannot be improved without the participation of countries other than the two Germans.

With this in mind, six countries are meeting: both Germans and the four victorious powers, France, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. Together we will decide what new international agreements may be needed. Together we will discuss borders, the peace settlement, the status of Berlin, security and other subjects of common interest.

German unification can be achieved only if it is accepted by all European countries. For Germany's neighbors, and most of all for Poland, it must be absolutely clear that borders cannot be altered. This must be recognized in and of itself.

Everything revolves around a simple idea: German unification must be accompanied by a strengthening of European stability, and the opportunity lends itself to this. The reduction of East-West tensions favors disarmament, even if considerable arrears still exist. Agreements will be signed in 1990, and further negotiations should then follow.

But with the structure of security being both strong and flexible enough to withstand the shock of German unity? Should we not review old alliances and establish new bonds that take account of Europe's changing balance of power? The existing alliances were born of confrontation between East and West. In the coming months, serious reconsideration will undoubtedly be given to their structure, role and doctrines.

The Atlantic alliance reflects common values and the sense of belonging to the same sphere of security. This is why I hope a unified Germany becomes part of the alliance. This is its natural place. I welcome statements by West German leaders rejecting neutrality.

NATO should, of course, adapt to the changes resulting from German unification and from progress toward disarmament. Yet trans-Atlantic ties and the American presence in Europe must continue to be recognized as key elements in the future stability of our continent.

Another important element of security is the distinctive relationship between our country and Germany. Common elements in the area of defense are already in place.

Together we must discuss all aspects regarding the future of Europe. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is the ideal forum. It is within the Helsinki framework that we have made significant progress on human rights. It is within this framework that we shall reach an agreement on reducing military forces and develop new forms of cooperation.

This is why France immediately supported the idea of holding a major summit of the heads of the CSCE's 35 member nations before the end of this year. Everyone now agrees to this. The summit meeting will take place, and Paris, need I add, is willing to host it. The Helsinki framework is not a political model for Europe. Western Europe has been built around the European Community, and the Community's success has certainly influenced events in the East. France has always expressed its commitment to progress toward European union in all its aspects, including political union, based on new institutions. A unified Germany will have to be part of this strengthening of the Community.

Beyond this, France's president, Francois Mitterrand, wishes to promote another approach, one embracing all aspects of relations between our countries: the European Confederation. Confederation is the more flexible form of association between countries that want to come together on what is most important. It is within this framework that we, together, can build a future of peace and prosperity for Europe.

The Washington Post.
The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: A Royal Birthday

ROME — All Rome turned out today [March 14] to celebrate King Humbert's birthday. The city was gay with flags, and to-night there is a general illumination of public buildings and private houses. The King this afternoon reviewed a large body of troops in the Piazza d'Indipendenza.

1915: Russians Advance

LONDON — Fierce fighting is reported to be taking place in the Karpatians, despite a violent snowstorm, while, according to the communiqué issued in Petrograd today [March 14], the Russians have gained several successes in Eastern Galicia. In the region of the Lypkow Pass they have captured 600 prisoners. Along the front from Rabbe-Rastzev-Studenka, the Austrians continue their attempts to pierce the Russian front, but their efforts have resulted only in heavy losses. In the regions of Kosciw and Rozanka, the Germans have renewed their violent attacks against the Russians; these attacks have been repulsed everywhere. In a counter-attack the Russians captured some hundreds of prisoners.

1940: Ex-Official Slain

LONDON — Sir Michael O'Dwyer, former Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, who had vigorously defended an order resulting in the killing of 400 Indians in 1919, was shot here yesterday [March 12] at a gun-blank range at a joint meeting of the East India Association and the Royal Central Asian Association. Thirty-seven-year-old Mohamed Singh Azad heard a detective officer read his statement denying that the murder was premeditated. "I did not mean to kill him. I just wanted to protect," the statement said. "I read and the part to one of insanity," said Mohamed Gandhi with reference to the shooting. "Such acts have proved injurious to the causes for which they were committed. I hope this will not be allowed to affect political judgment."

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Soviets' Mir A Limps Toward A Milestone

NASA Heeds Warnings From Troubled Program

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

THE space station Mir, the centerpiece of the Soviet program for the manned exploration of space, is limping toward a bittersweet milestone late this month.

Within the next few weeks, a 20-ton module will be lofted into space to expand the size of Mir, finally completing the first major phase of the station's construction more than two years behind schedule.

The delays in the Soviet space station program, the most advanced in the world, stem from planning lapses, equipment failures and close brushes with death, American and Soviet space experts say.

The technical troubles have been so great that Soviet astronauts have often been forced to lay aside scientific experiments to concentrate on making repairs to the 100-foot (30-meter) long flying laboratory.

American experts say difficulties with Mir should serve as a warning to the United States, which is planning a far more ambitious space station scheduled for completion late in this decade.

The \$30-billion, 500-foot American craft, five times the length of Mir, is to house American astronauts doing science experiments and preparing for voyages to the Moon and Mars.

The lesson, experts say, is that ambitious schedules and plans will fail in the face of unexpected hardships unless much attention is given to such possibilities far in advance of launchings and space construction. Both Mir and the American project require delicate assembly of components in orbit to make a large station.

Without such an approach, any space station must be small enough to be launched by a single rocket. The modular approach, involving a series of rocket launchings, has been pioneered by the Soviets.

"Even with 20 years of space station experience, they underestimated the complexity of the job," said James E. Oberg, an American expert on Soviet space programs. "They are pushing the state of the art. We should try to learn from them as we approach an even more complex task."

Arthur M. Dula, president of Space Commerce Corp., a Houston-based firm that markets Soviet space goods and services, including access to Mir, agreed.

"The lesson is clearly that on-orbit assembly is harder than anyone expected," he said. "Hopefully we can benefit from their experience and learn how to do this kind of thing without some of the problems."

After years of optimistic platitudes, the Soviets themselves have started to make a series of public admissions about Mir's difficulties. Lieutenant General Vladimir A. Shatalov, a former astronaut and now chief of astronaut training, told the Soviet newspaper Izvestia last year that half of the instruments aboard Mir were not yet operational and that flight crews were scrambling to make up for the station's deficiencies.

HE said "the crews have been filling in the gaps. Many of the instruments sent up have never been fully tested. Half of the instrumentation is not working. The crews lose a lot of time on repair and technical work."

He said that the expansion modules were desperately needed to relieve crowding, adding, "It's hard to live up there in the station now because it is stuffed with equipment."

Despite its problems, Mir has attracted growing international interest because it offers a readily accessible laboratory to conduct long-duration science experiments in orbit.

The Soviets, eager to market their once-exclusive space program, have rented Mir's cramped quarters to foreign astronauts and scientists.

The first commercial cargo from the United States came back from Mir last month. The 56-day experiment was designed to see if near weightlessness would aid the formation of crystals in 112 vials of liquid protein. The first signs are that it does.

"We're quite pleased with the results," said Dr. Anthony Aronoff, president of Payton Systems, the consulting firm in Cambridge, Massachusetts, that sponsored the experiment. "We were able to grow a large number of crystals, some of which look very promising."

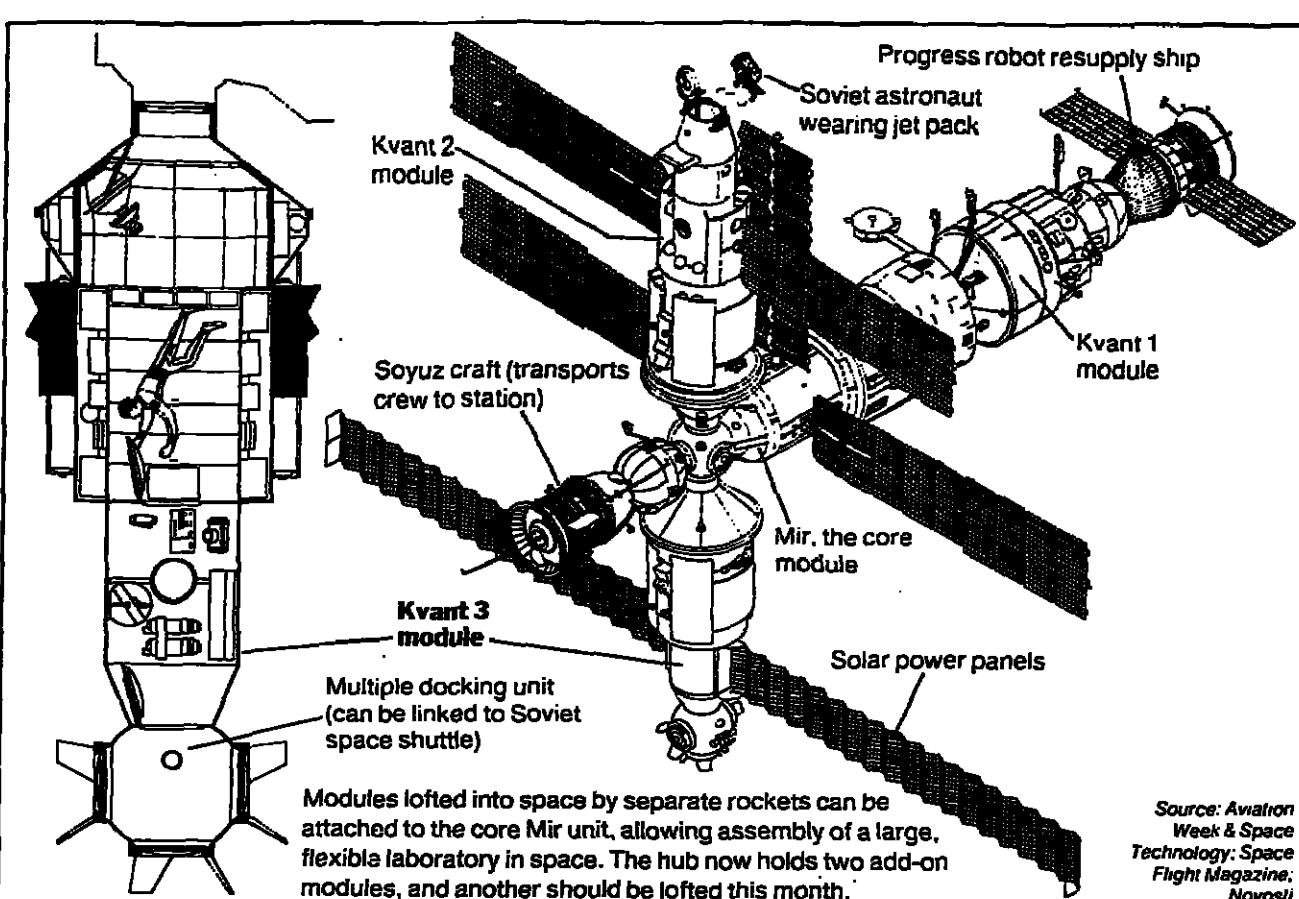
The goal is to form large, pure crystals that will reveal a protein molecule's exact structure, helping

scientists create new drugs and pesticides.

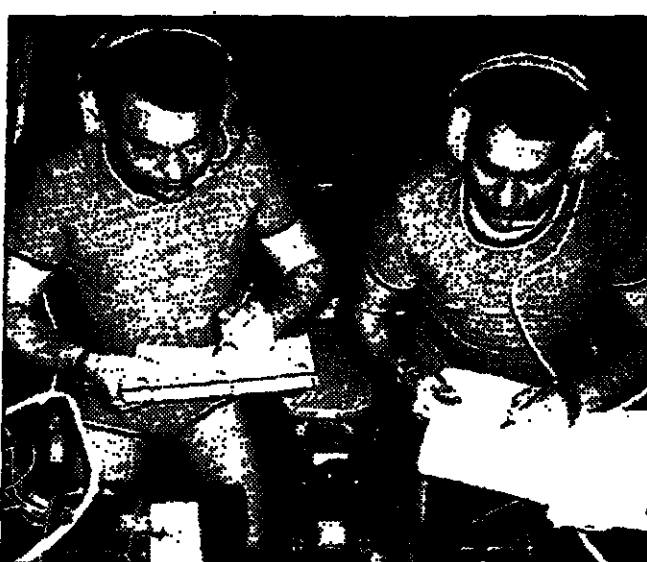
The Soviets have their own grand plans for using Mir as an orbiting factory, observatory and observation post from which the Earth's changing environment can be studied.

The Soviets embarked on Mir only after mastering a series of simpler space stations. The first, known as Salyut, was launched in 1971.

These experimental craft were basically cylinders about the size of a house trailer that had no central hubs from which arms and legs might be attached. Though limited, they demonstrated the ability of humans to live and work in orbit for up to seven months.



Modules lofted into space by separate rockets can be attached to the core Mir unit, allowing assembly of a large, flexible laboratory in space. The hub now holds two add-on modules, and another should be lofted this month.



Soviet astronauts in the Mir station.

transports Soviet astronauts to and from the station.

The craft's far end held another port for supply ships and Soyuz transport craft. In full operation, Mir was to house three to six people.

The original plan was to have three expansion modules in place 12 to 18 months after Mir's core was lofted, said Mr. Oberg, the expert on Soviet space programs. But their blastoff was repeatedly delayed as technical problems arose on the ground.

Now, four years later, only two of them have been lofted to the station, and their approach to Mir was "a very challenging and cliff-hanging kind of rendezvous," Mr. Oberg said.

The first module, a 12-ton astrophysics lab known as Kvant 1 (meaning "quantum" or discrete unit) was sent aloft in April 1987.

On the second try, the two spacecraft joined in a "lock dock" in which they touched but could not be locked together in a "hard dock."

As a last resort, the Mir crew took a space walk and found that a plastic bag had blocked the docking mechanisms. They removed it and watched as ground controllers orchestrated a successful docking.

The Kvant module carried several Western instruments, including

four European X-ray telescopes that made the first X-ray observations of the spectacular exploding star that blazed over the Southern Hemisphere in 1987.

Disaster nearly struck the program in September 1988 when two crew members who left Mir were stuck in their space capsule for 26 tense hours after computer problems with a guidance system forced them to abort two attempts to re-enter the atmosphere.

In April 1989, the Soviets abandoned their policy of permanent residency and left Mir unmanned. Part of the problem, according to Mr. Oberg, was a lack of electricity. Solar power cells on board had begun to degrade, and a planned boost from new panels on two expansion modules had failed to materialize because their launching was behind schedule.

The station was reoccupied in September 1989 by astronauts who were forced to make a manually controlled linkup following the failure of the automatic docking system.

The add-on modules were expected to follow soon. But Kvant 2 did not arrive until last month, and its linkup, too, was difficult: Its first rendezvous missed.

Moreover, one of its solar panels failed to open, forcing a number of tricky maneuvers before success was finally achieved.

The 40-foot, 20-ton module features a shower and sink and an airlock for space walks. It also carries a small, manned maneuvering unit, or "space armchair," that enables the astronauts to propel themselves outside Mir to inspect its surface and perform maintenance and other tasks.

MEDICINE

A 'Gentle' Death: The Dutch Model

By Mary Carpenter
International Herald Tribune

A 69-YEAR-OLD American woman in good health is so worried about the possibility of a long, debilitating illness, specifically Alzheimer's disease, that she is making plans to rent a studio apartment in The Hague. There, she has heard, doctors can openly assist someone who wants to have what the Dutch call a "gentle" or "mild" death.

Indeed, the Netherlands is the first and only country where open discussion in the parliament and medical associations has led to official guidelines for what is called "physician-assisted suicide" or "active euthanasia." The guidelines are quite restrictive, however, so that most deaths occurring with physician participation still happen unofficially, as they do in most countries. Elsewhere in Europe — notably in England — the Scandinavian countries and the United States, efforts to make the practice official so far have been unsuccessful.

Involvement of physicians in a related issue, "passive" euthanasia, in which patients are allowed to die when artificial life-supports are removed, also appears widespread on a unofficial basis. Organizations in many countries have introduced "living wills," which record an individual's desire not to be kept alive by artificial means should he become mentally incompetent to speak for himself. But the Netherlands and many states of the United States appear to be the only places where these documents are supported by court decisions and legislation.

Where these practices have received little open discussion and no official recognition are, in general, U.S. states and countries in which the Roman Catholic church has a strong institutional role, notes Derek Humphry, founder and president of the Hemlock Society. Based in Eugene, Oregon, the society has 55 chapters throughout the United States and responds to thousands of requests each year for medical information on how to commit suicide. Humphry points out that even in the United States, where 40 states have living-will laws, three in the politically liberal northeast, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, do not. And even though France, Italy, Spain and Switzerland have organizations dealing with euthanasia, "they're behind," he said. In these countries, euthanasia is not openly addressed, and the chances of finding a physician willing to cooperate

with either kind of death are not good.

In the Netherlands, the "Rotterdam Criteria," developed by the Dutch Medical Society and published in 1984, carefully delineate how and when physicians can help someone die. (Euthanasia is still forbidden by Dutch law but is accepted as the result of numerous test cases in court.) Conditions include a second medical opinion by an official postmortem investigation. Also, a foreigner would be unlikely to be eligible for such assistance because the patient must be a long-term resident and family must be personally informed. More important, for a physician "To be sure that the patient has made this request repeatedly and

Most deaths with doctor participation are still unofficial

based on his own free will, I know the patient very well," said Dr. Theo van Berkestijn, secretary-general of the Royal Dutch Medical Association.

Only a few hundred Dutch patients die this way each year, according to Dr. van Berkestijn. Of these patients, most have cancer that is causing not only extreme pain but also total exhaustion. They are simply "asking to die more quickly," he said. "But we have no solution in the case of Alzheimer's or even coma unless there's a living will from a recent date. In most cases, the patient has none, or it's too old for us to be sure." Dutch courts have refused to honor living wills older than five years.

For passive euthanasia, a big Dutch court made a landmark decision earlier this year on the question of food and water given by artificial means. Artificial feeding was deemed a medical treatment and thus could be withheld under certain conditions. In the United States, withholding food and water is also currently the main issue, and a case is now before the Supreme Court.

The major focus of American concern with euthanasia has been state laws honoring the living will. Nonetheless, the preponderance of requests at most organizations for information on physician-assisted suicide, or "self-deliverance," the Hemlock Society prefers to call it. Although the society provides information on the best drugs to use, patients must still find a physician willing to prescribe them.

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IN BRIEF

Skip a Night's Sleep And Beat Depression

NEW YORK (NYT) — Evidence that skipping a night's sleep helps lift depression is leading scientists to search for a biochemical substance released during sleep that may bring on depression.

Missing a single night's sleep immediately halts depression in 59 percent of patients, according to a review of 61 studies involving more than 1,700 patients over the past 21 years.

The review, published in The American Journal of Psychiatry, was done by Dr. Joseph C. Wu and Dr. William E. Bunney, psychiatrists at the University of California at Irvine.

Dr. Wu and Dr. Bunney argue that there must be a change in brain chemistry connected with sleep and wakefulness that accounts for the dramatic shifts in mood. They propose searching for a substance that would be "released during sleep and metabolized during wakefulness."

Getting Fat: Beware Between 25 and 44
CHICAGO (AP) — Young adults face the greatest risk of becoming fat, and black women are especially vulnerable, according to a decade of study of nearly 10,000 people in the United States from age 24 to 74.

Women were twice as likely as men to gain a lot of weight, and women from 25 to 44 years who began the study overweight gained the most weight of all subjects, researchers found. Among both sexes, those ages 25 to 34 were most likely to experience a major weight gain, according to the study in this month's Archives of Internal Medicine, published by the Chicago-based American Medical Association.

The findings "suggest that among adults, those in their 20s

should be in the primary target group for obesity prevention efforts," said the study led by the epidemiologist David Williamson of the nutrition division at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta.

After age 55, weight levels in men and women studied began declining. The researchers did not attempt to explain the weight-gain differences among women, men and blacks, Williamson said. "Factors related to the excess risk of major weight gain that may be different in men and women include childbearing, diet, physical activity, and patterns of morbidity and mortality," the researchers wrote.

They added, "The question of why women in the United States are at substantially greater risk of major weight gain during adulthood than men warrants further study."

Changes in Genes: Now Doubts Arise
NEW YORK (NYT) — Scientists have challenged an unconventional idea that bacteria could purposefully alter their genes in beneficial ways.

A little over a year ago researchers at the Harvard School of Public Health published results from experiments that found that strains of E. coli bacteria that were unable to digest sugars acquired the ability to do so when sugars was the only source of energy available.

The researchers caused a sensation by suggesting that mutations may not always be random, an idea contrary to a fundamental tenet of genetics. "Cells may have mechanisms for choosing which mutations will occur," John Cairns, Julie Overbaugh and Stephen Miller wrote in their paper, published in the Sept. 8, 1988, issue of the journal Nature.

Now in Nature's March 8 issue, John E. Mittler and Richard E. Lenski of the University of California at Irvine, reject that proposition. They conducted similar experiments and found that the rate of mutation increased when the cells were starving whether or not the sugars that would benefit them were present.

Why Overgrazing Ruins Grasslands
NEW YORK (NYT) — Overgrazing, inappropriate agriculture and even the use of off-road vehicles have long been linked to turning semi-arid grasslands into desert.

Now some researchers say they know the reason: Such activities, they say, disrupt cycles that assure relatively even distribution of water and nutrients.

The scientists, led by William H. Schlesinger, a botanist at Duke University, studied areas in the Chihuahuan Desert in southern New Mexico. Their research is described in the current issue of the journal Science.

Semi-arid grasslands require even distribution of water and nutrients. An established grassland prevents erosion, maintaining the balance of water and nutrients it needs.

That Forlorn Feeling Is Old as the Hills
WASHINGTON (WP) — The

forlorn, enfeebling melancholia associated with so-called Iowa blues has been with mankind for centuries, Mary Wack, a professor of English at Stanford University reports, perhaps unsurprisingly, after an investigation of the blues.

It was often documented in the arcane medical journals of medieval times, and it was predominantly a problem that afflicted men — especially those gallant knights of the chivalric period.

"While there was some medieval debate about how susceptible women were to it," said Mrs. Wack, "most physicians claimed that women suffered much more often."

The suggested cures — sex, long baths, wine and a wild night at a tavern — haven't changed much in 400 years.



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ACROSS									
1 "Be Prepared"	21 Clique	48 Huggins and Houk, once	5 A mile contains 320						
2 org.	22 Very small	47 Part of r.p.m.	6 Fit of shivering						
3 Little iodine, e.g.	23 Hercules, to lole	48 Referee	7 Move through the tulips						
4 Sulked	24 Leonie	49 Eminence (confidential agent)	8 Like a film falcon						
13 Mercer, for one	27 Short costs	50 Posterior	9 Basketball twig						
15 Jellystone Park resident	30 P.G.A. member	51 Fable finale	10 Hawaiian export						
16 Noel Coward's "To Step"	33 False claim	52 Zeta follower	11 Adam's address						
17 Neatened	37 What errands do	53 Phone or scope precursor	12 Gainsay						
19 Flax product	40 To the point	54 Sky	13 Expel						
20 George M. Cohan's ancestors	43 H.C.	55 "Abdul the Bulbul"	14 Odd job						
		56 Coloratura Mills	15 Lessee						
		57 Tizzy	16 Exhibited exultation						
		58 Works the bar	17 Suffix for journal						
		59 Jen's singing partner	18 Nobelist in Physics: 1938						
		60 Place-kicking gadget	19 Laugh loudly						
			20 Birdsong of basketball						
			21 Support						
			22 Took the train						
			23 Streisand hit record						
			24 Number of "Little Indians"						
			25 Fall to keep up						
			26 Mindful the baby						
			27 St. Elmo is their patron						
			28 Bakery emanation						
			29 Succinct farewell						

DOWN									
1 Alkaline	48 Belyached	55 Bensen role on "L.A. Law"	58 "Don't Tarry"						
2 Opposite of infra	49 Given a value	56 Actress Lanya	59 Burnt						
3 Anchor position	50 Bloodhound's clue	57 Torquillstone defense	60 "All the President's Men"						
4 Succinct farewell									

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

Siemens Wins East German Phone Order

MUNICH — Siemens AG said Wednesday that it had won a contract from Deutsche Post, East Germany's post and telecommunications authority, to supply public telephone switching systems to six major East German cities.

Siemens said it would supply Dresden, Chemnitz, Neubrandenburg, Rostock, Zwickau and Stralsburg with local and long-distance switching systems. These would have a total of 30,000 lines and 18,000 long-distance connections.

It did not provide financial details of the contract.

Standard Elektrik Lorenz AG, a unit of the French-controlled Alcatel NV, has also signed an agreement with Deutsche Post and VEB Nachrichtentechnik for a joint venture in East Germany to produce digital telephone lines.

U.S. Planning to Offer Major Duty Reductions

GENEVA — The United States plans to recommend on Thursday that customs duties on most industrial imports be cut by up to 50 percent and some others be abolished, provided its trading partners did the same.

The U.S. deputy trade representative, Rufus Yerxa, said Wednesday the offer was contained in an 800-page document to be submitted to a group negotiating tariff cuts at the 105-nation Uruguay Round of world trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

But Mr. Yerxa added, "We will not make these kinds of reductions on an isolated basis. There will have to be reciprocal reductions from all our major trading partners."

The United States, with relatively low weighted average tariff rates of 4 percent on industrial goods and 6.6 percent on farm products, expected other countries with high-

Solvay Seeking Redress From East Germans

BRUSSELS — The Belgian chemicals concern Solvay & Compagnie said Wednesday that it would ask East Germany for compensation for six of its plants confiscated by the Nazis in 1939 and nationalized after World War II by the communist government.

Solvay has not yet worked out the value of compensation it wants, but it would be billions of Belgian francs, a company spokesman said. A Belgian franc is worth about 3 U.S. cents.

"We were never warned, and the factories are still ours," the spokesman said.

The former Solvay factories in East Germany mainly produce soda — carbonate of soda is used in glass and steel production.

The largest plant, in Bernburg, was founded in 1880.

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NYSE

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE
110.00	109.00	IBM	3.00	2.7%	12.5	110.00	109.00	IBM	3.00	2.7%	12.5
100.00	99.00	AT&T	2.00	2.0%	15.0	100.00	99.00	AT&T	2.00	2.0%	15.0
90.00	89.00	GE	1.00	1.1%	18.0	90.00	89.00	GE	1.00	1.1%	18.0
80.00	79.00	Ford	0.50	0.6%	10.0	80.00	79.00	Ford	0.50	0.6%	10.0
70.00	69.00	Walmart	0.20	0.3%	8.0	70.00	69.00	Walmart	0.20	0.3%	8.0
60.00	59.00	Target	0.10	0.2%	6.0	60.00	59.00	Target	0.10	0.2%	6.0
50.00	49.00	Home Depot	0.05	0.1%	4.0	50.00	49.00	Home Depot	0.05	0.1%	4.0
40.00	39.00	Lowes	0.02	0.0%	3.0	40.00	39.00	Lowes	0.02	0.0%	3.0
30.00	29.00	Walgreens	0.01	0.0%	2.0	30.00	29.00	Walgreens	0.01	0.0%	2.0
20.00	19.00	CVS	0.00	0.0%	1.0	20.00	19.00	CVS	0.00	0.0%	1.0
10.00	9.00	Wal-Mart	0.00	0.0%	0.5	10.00	9.00	Wal-Mart	0.00	0.0%	0.5

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the Annual General Meeting to be held at the offices of the company, 111, rue de la Banque, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, on the 6th day of April, 1990 at 11 a.m. for the following purposes:

- To receive and consider, and if thought fit, adopt the accounts presented by the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1989 and the reports of the Directors and Auditors.
- To re-elect a Director.
- To ratify the acts of Directors.
- To appoint Auditors and authorize the Directors to fix the Auditors' remuneration.

By order of the Board: *Julius Baer U.S. Dollar Fund Limited*, P.O. Box 1100, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands.

A shareholder holding registered shares is entitled to attend, vote and appoint one or more proxies to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a shareholder of the company.

A shareholder holding bearer shares is entitled to attend and vote. Exercise of these rights is subject to the provisions of the company's Memorandum and Articles of Association.

15th March, 1990

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- To re-elect a Director.
- To ratify the acts of Directors.
- To appoint Auditors and authorize the Directors to fix the Auditors' remuneration.

By order of the Board: *Dollar-Baer*, Julius Baer U.S. Dollar Bond Fund Ltd., P.O. Box 1100, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands.

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Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

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Julius Baer D-Mark Bond Fund Ltd.

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- To receive and consider, and if thought fit, adopt the accounts presented by the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1989 and the reports of the Directors and Auditors.
- To re-elect a Director.
- To ratify the acts of Directors.
- To appoint Auditors and authorize the Directors to fix the Auditors' remuneration.

By order of the Board: *D-Mark-Baer*, Julius Baer D-Mark Bond Fund Ltd., P.O. Box 1100, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands.

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Switzerland* S.F.	06-022.02.02	400	400	340
Netherlands* N.L.	02/11.388	2,000	1,400	170
Norway* N.W.	0224/1.555.1085	2,000	1,400	170
Portugal* P.P.	91/555.1085	32,000	20,000	17,000
Spain* S.P.	06/71.63.771	2,000	1,400	170
Sweden* S.K.	06-022.02.02	400	400	340
Switzerland* S.F.	06-022.02.02	400	400	340
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NTT Expects Flat Profit For Next Five Years

HONDA: Is Japanese Automaker Asset for America?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO—Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. on Wednesday unveiled a business plan for the next five years that aims at raising revenue by 16 percent but envisages that profit will remain flat.

NTT expects revenue to rise to 6.7 trillion yen (\$44 billion) in the financial year ending March 31, 1995, up from an estimated 5.75 trillion yen this year, but it sees current profit staying at the present level of something over 400 billion yen because it must further cut service charges, a company executive said.

The partly privatized company plans to reduce long-distance telephone charges by more than 35.7 percent over the next five years, the executive said.

Haruo Yamaguchi, president of NTT, reiterated his opposition to a plan to break up the former government monopoly into three companies to allow greater scope for the smaller newcomers recently allowed to compete with NTT.

Mr. Yamaguchi said investor concern over the breakup had fueled the recent plunge in the NTT share price and urged the government to remove the anxiety.

The other company executive said NTT planned a total of 8.8 trillion yen in capital spending over the next five years.

(Reuters, AFP)

(Continued from first finance page)

manufacturers trying to stay even, the theory goes.

For example, Ford Motor Co. last month became the first U.S. automaker to switch to the production of a new model without stopping the assembly line for more than a day, a practice Japanese automakers, including Honda in Marysville, have used for some time to increase productivity.

Normally, a plant might stop work for four or five weeks to install new tools.

But at Honda, by constructing reprogrammable machines that move on tracks, engineers can slow the production line and quickly shift from an old model to a new one.

As another example, Honda has shown its U.S. supplier, Inland Steel Co., how to remove tiny imperfections in its steel that hindered the effectiveness of a corrosion-resistant coating, said Matthew Lofton, Inland's general sales manager.

Inland later signed up Chrysler Corp. as a customer for the corrosion-resistant steel.

"Plants like this force everyone else to put on their track shoes," said David Cole, head of transportation studies at the University of Michigan and an auto industry consultant.

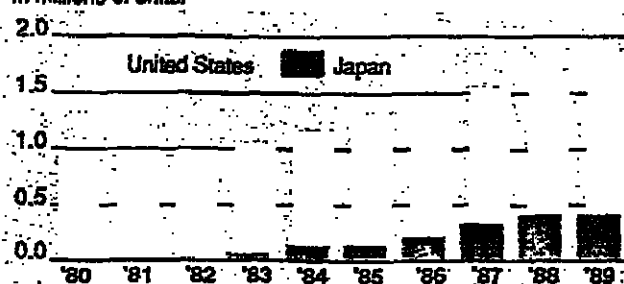
He said Honda's Marysville plant enhances U.S. industrial competitiveness "by introducing new management philosophies and becoming a model for other U.S. firms."

Such arguments have been voiced passionately by Robert B. Reich, a professor at the John F. Kennedy School of Public Policy at Harvard University.

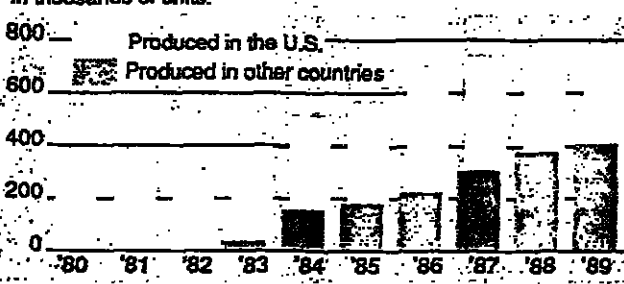
Mr. Reich contends that foreign-owned corporations that invest heavily in U.S. operations can sometimes contribute more to American competitiveness than their U.S.-owned counterparts.

Carmaker's Growing Stake in the U.S.

Increasing Production... In millions of units.



...and Climbing U.S. Sales In thousands of units.



Source: Honda Motor Co. International Herald Tribune

He says the United States must stop favoring companies simply because they "fly the U.S. flag."

As Mr. Reich sees it, although profits from Honda go to Japan, that sum accounts for little when compared with the company's outlays for salaries, materials, research and training in the United States.

Moreover, world securities markets allow U.S. investors to buy into Honda, whose stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Hence, Mr. Reich contends that the nation should develop policies governing foreign investment, trade, antitrust and research and development that encourage "any global corporation that invests in the American work force," like Honda.

Specifically, he said, the United States should work to open foreign markets to goods built by Americans, even if they work for Honda, rather than just to companies with headquarters in the United States, which might be assembling products abroad.

He opposes import quotas or retaliatory tariffs, protectionist measures suggested by some U.S. automakers.

In the spirit of Mr. Reich's arguments, U.S. trade officials seem in some ways to be accepting Honda

and other Japanese carmakers as among their own, despite frequent criticism of Japan.

Last month, the U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, warned the European Community that the United States would protest any attempt in Europe to restrict imports of cars built by Japanese companies in the United States.

France and Italy are pressing for such restrictions.

"We would be remiss if we didn't stress how strongly we feel that a Japanese nameplate car made in our country is an American car," Mrs. Hills told a press briefing.

But many in the U.S. auto industry disagree. Some have urged the government to take a hard line against Japanese auto makers.

The United Automobile Workers union, for example, maintains that cars produced at plants like Marysville should be considered imports and counted toward the import quotas voluntarily adopted by Japan.

The attitude of U.S. auto executives toward the Japanese is complex.

Each of the Big Three carmakers owns stakes in Japanese automakers and has joint ventures with them.

For those who know their Joyce from their Wilde

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The Managers

Banque Indosuez Luxembourg
The Trustee

15th March, 1990.

UBZ EURO-INCOME FUND
Mutual Investment Fund
2, boulevard Royal
L-2953 Luxembourg

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

The UBZ EURO-INCOME FUND has paid on February 20, 1990 a dividend of CHF 05.- per unit to the unitholders on record February 9, 1990. Shares have been traded ex-dividend since February 9, 1990.

The Management Company
UBZ INTERNATIONAL TRUST MANAGEMENT S.A.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
US\$100,000,000 Guaranteed Retractable Notes due April 15, 1999

Citicorp Overseas Finance Corporation N.V.
(Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles)

Unconditionally guaranteed by
CITICORP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Citicorp Overseas Finance Corporation N.V. has elected to redeem on April 15, 1990 the "Redemption Date" all of its outstanding Guaranteed Retractable Notes due April 15, 1999 (the "Notes") at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus interest accrued to the Redemption Date. On and after the Redemption Date, interest on the Notes will cease to accrue.

The Notes are to be redeemed at the main offices of Citibank, N.A. in London, Brussels, Paris, Frankfurt am Main, Amsterdam, at the main office of Citicorp Investment Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. in Luxembourg, or at the main office of Citicorp Investment Bank (Switzerland) in Zurich. The Notes with all interest coupons maturing subsequent to said date should be presented and surrendered at the offices set forth in the preceding paragraph on the Redemption Date.

Coupons due April 15, 1990 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

March 14, 1990
By: Citibank, N.A. Fiscal Agent

CITIBANK

Weekly net asset value

Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.
on 12-03-1990 U.S. \$329.29

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information:
Person: Holding & Person (N.V.)
Rokin 55, 1012 KK Amsterdam.
Tel +31-20-521078

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE GROWTH OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA: OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT

Paris, March 23-24, 1990

A major international conference organized by the
African Development Bank
in association with the International Herald Tribune

Under The High Patronage Of:
FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND
President of the Republic of France

HOSNI MUBARAK
President of the Arab Republic of Egypt
Chairman of the Organization of African Unity

MARCH 23

AFRICA IS CHANGING FOR BUSINESS
Babacar Ndiaye, President, African Development Bank

AFRICA INTO THE 21ST CENTURY: WHY THE WORLD MUST TAKE NOTICE
François Mitterrand, President of the Republic of France

AFRICA: THE YOUNG CONTINENT, EAGER TO DO BUSINESS WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD
Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Chairman of the Organization of African Unity

Chairman: Babacar Ndiaye, President, African Development Bank

THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND RECENT ECONOMIC GROWTH
Moeen A. Dureshi, Senior Vice President, Operations, World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Chairman: Othmar Kaschig, President, VUBI, Cologne

AFRICA: A MANUFACTURING BASE FOR SUPPLYING AFRICAN AND WORLDWIDE MARKETS
Mohamed Kolore, International Merchant Bank Nigeria Ltd.

Chairman: Sylvère Seurat, International Consultant, Founder and Administrator, Groupe Eurequip, Paris

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: THE KEY TO THE FUTURE
Kazuo Haruna, Chairman, Kaidanren Committee on Economic Cooperation, Japan

AFRICA AND EUROPE: 1992
Pierre Bérégovoy, Minister of State for Finance, Budget and Economic Planning, France

Chairman: Paul Rabi, President and Chief Executive Officer, Scancem International, Norway

STRATEGIES OF PRIVATE INVESTORS OF THE NORTH: CONSTRAINTS AND PROSPECTS
J. P. Prouteau, Former Minister (France), and President of the CNPF and CIAN African Commission, France

Chairman: Martin Kramer, President, Group of 7 and President, Africa Verein EV, West Germany

AFRICA: AN EXPANDING MARKET FOR MANUFACTURED GOODS, ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT AND TOURISM
Gilbert Trigano, President-Director General, Club Méditerranée, Paris

Chairman: Said Ahmed El-Tawil, Chairman, Egyptian Businessmen's Association, Cairo

TRADE AND INVESTMENT WITH AFRICA
Michel Relecom, President d'UNIBRA (Belgium, Zaire, Guinea), President of the Belgian-African Chamber of Commerce, Former President of the Group of 7

PANEL SESSION OF DAY'S SPEAKERS
Questions, Comments and Summary

The languages for the conference will be English and French. Simultaneous interpretation will be provided. The sponsors reserve the right to amend the program as necessary.

CONFERENCE INFORMATION
The fee is US\$895. This includes lunches, reception and dinner and all conference documentation.

CONFERENCE LOCATION
Centre de Conférences Internationales, 19, Avenue Kléber, 75116 Paris.
Tel: (331) 40 66 67 85/6. Fax: (331) 45 01 81 02

MARCH 24

Chairman: Mohamed Berrada, Minister of Finance, Morocco

THE PUBLIC SECTOR AND PRIVATE SECTOR: PARTNERS IN DEVELOPMENT
Ph. Jurgensen, Director General, Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique, France

Chairman: Dr. B. E. Kipkorir, Executive Chairman, Kenya Commercial Bank, Nairobi

THE FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT: INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC SOURCES OF FINANCE FOR INVESTMENT
Andrew Santanis, Chairman, Meridian International Bank, Zambia

Rainer von Othengraben, Chairman, Board of Management, Deutsche Finanzierungsgesellschaft, Cologne

Chairman: David Magang, Deputy Minister for Finance and Development Planning, Botswana

LEGAL AND MANAGERIAL ENVIRONMENT
Seyni Loum, Court Lawyer, France. Yoshio Terasawa, Executive Vice President, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, Washington, D.C.

STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR
Marcel Massé, President, Canadian International Development Agency, Quebec

Chairman: Prof. George Saitoti, Vice President and Minister of Finance, Kenya

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES THROUGHOUT AFRICA
Ambassador Fred Zedler, Chief Executive Officer, OPIC, Washington, D.C.

LESSONS FROM THE CONFERENCE
John A. Bohn, President, Moody's Investors Service, New York

AFRICA OPENS UP TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISES
Chief Olu Falae, Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Nigeria, and Chairman, Board of Governors, African Development Bank

THE TASKS AHEAD
Jacques Pelletier, Minister for Cooperation and Development, France

CONCLUDING REMARKS
Babacar Ndiaye, President, African Development Bank

To register for the conference, please complete the form and send it to Brenda Hagerty, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH. Tel: (441) 379 4302. Fax: (441) 836 0717.

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Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng

Singapore Straits Times

Tokyo Nikkei 225

Exchange	Index	Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2881.23	2887.62	-0.22
Singapore	Straits Times	1564.81	1565.68	-0.06
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1558.60	1560.60	-0.13
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	32352.13	32620.57	-0.82
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	596.58	596.79	-0.02
Bangkok	Book Club	675.14	681.51	-0.93
Seoul	Composite Stock	838.19	841.56	-0.40
Taipei	Weighted Price	11895.87	11925.24	-0.24
Manila	Composite	1084.07	1081.22	+0.25
New Zealand	Barclays	1776.50	1779.29	-0.16
Bombay	National Index	N.A.	376.51	

Source: Reuters

Among Jardine Units, Dairy Farm Looks Good

Renews

HONG KONG — Analysts are expecting strong 1989 profit returns this week and next from three companies controlled by Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd. Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., Jardine Dairy Farm International Holdings Ltd. is thought to have long-term appeal for investors.

Of the others, Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd. faces trouble from a weak Hong Kong real estate market, while the hotel chain Mandarin Oriental International Ltd. could suffer from the repression of pro-democracy demonstrations in China in June.

Analysts forecast Dairy Farm's 1989 earnings, to be released on Thursday, would jump by between \$55 million Hong Kong dollars and \$79 million Hong Kong dollars (\$108.6 million and \$111.6 million) after preference dividends, from \$56 million in 1988.

They said they expected HK Land on Friday to post a net profit of between 1.46 billion and 1.55 billion dollars, from 1.22 billion in 1988, and for Mandarin on Monday to post earnings of between 390 million dollars and 404.38 million dollars, up from 348.6 million in 1988.

Jardine Strategic Holdings Ltd. owns 41 percent of Dairy Farm's common stock and 26 percent of its preferred. It owns 33 percent of

HK Land and 44 percent of Mandarin. Jardine Matheson owns 56 percent of Jardine Strategic.

"Last year, Dairy Farm was a star performer," said Simon Chin, research officer at Citicorp Securities Group Vickers. "As a food retailer, it's immune to economic swings."

Dairy Farm owns supermarket chains in Hong Kong, Taiwan and Australia.

A year ago, analysts were more optimistic about HK Land, the colony's top commercial landlord and owner of the bulk of top-class office space in the business district.

But a tight supply of office space in the Central district sent rents soaring and forced many companies into new offices to the east. Ironically, a projected oversupply of space is starting to pressure rents in the core business district, analysts said.

It is Mandarin's prospects that rate the most questions. Chris Madden, research director of Elder-Ross, said, "Mandarin's 1990 earnings growth to slow 7 percent to 8 percent. In 1988, net profit grew 42.5 percent. "I'm not anti-Mandarin. I just don't like hotel companies at the moment," he said.

Mandarin owns and operates seven upmarket hotels throughout Asia, including Bangkok, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Macao, Manila and Singapore.

Mr. Prebble said the privatization is likely to include the sale of about 500 million dollars worth of Telecom Corp. shares to the public.

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HONG KONG — Analysts are expecting strong 1989 profit re-

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12 Month										12 Month		
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52w High	52w Low	4 P.A. Chgs	High	Low	Stock	
199 1/4	174	BanFd	1.79	10.2	-	6 1/4	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	WEL
1 1/4	8	BanCo	-	-	-	1 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	WEL

69%	5%	Batist V	-	-	-	84	54%	5%	5%	-	78	54%	1%	Vic
5%	1%	BnkBld	-	-	-	40	1%	1%	1%	-	20%	20%	1%	Ecl
8%	4%	BnkDf	-	-	-	40	5%	5%	5%	-	21%	15%	Ecl	
15%	1%	BT Nk wI	-	-	-	58ASU	16	15%	15%	-	14	9%	Ecl	
37%	1%	Barnel	.40	1.2	5	142	32%	31%	32%	+ 1%	17%	13	Ecl	
2%	1	Barrstr	-	-	-	134	1%	1%	-	-	19%	15%	Ecl	
7%	4	BarrLib	-	-	-	34	7%	7%	7%	+ 1%	16%	9%	Ecl	

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SPORTS

Stadium Renovations And Ticket Guarantee Make Oakland Deal Fly

By Leonard Koppett

New York Times Service

OAKLAND, California — The incentive package to move the Los Angeles Raiders back to Oakland, California, widely reported as a \$600-million deal, actually involves much smaller outlays, with only part of those earmarked directly for the stadium.

Al Davis, the managing general partner of the National Football League's Raiders, has accepted the package being offered, and approval has been voted by the Oakland City Council and the Alameda County Board of Supervisors.

One component of the package is \$53.5 million for rebuilding the stadium, owned and operated by a city-county commission, which will wind up owning a better building.

The Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum complex contains the football-baseball stadium and an adjacent arena-exhibition hall.

Another \$54.9 million is an "operations loan" to the Raiders, in effect a purchase of the profit rights to choice seats for the life of the 15-year lease. The rest is a projection of receipts expected over a 24-year period (the lease has a nine-year option) guaranteed to the Raiders.

It is the guarantee that upsets the plan's opponents. Wilson Riles Jr., a councilman who voted against it and is one of the challengers to Mayor Lionel Wilson in a five-way mayoral race now in progress, questions the degree of risk involved.

If the guaranteed figure is not reached by market forces, city funds would have to be used to make up any shortfall.

"I just think the risk analysis wasn't thorough enough," Riles said. "The worst-case scenario that they looked at was 80 percent of capacity. Experience in Miami and Phoenix with similar plans shows that reality can be less than that."

"What also bothers people is the emphasis. Getting a football team is the wrong priority for Oakland. We need our money for schools, safety and other vital purposes and should not be risking any of it on such a basis."

The mayor and others who put so much effort into this should be putting more effort into the more important things," Riles said.

"You're not saying much. You hardly do, you know, when I'm here."

"I'm listening. I listen. I'm an econteur — an audiophile. I'm a talk fetishist."

"Umm. It is erotic, you just sitting there listening."

"Not so odd, really."

"It isn't, is it?"

So reads a typical passage in Philip Roth's new novel, "Deception," a further exploration of the author's obsession with the ambiguities of fiction and fact.

Supporters contend, however, that the essence of the plan is to produce revenue and a net profit, which can then help pay for other community needs.

"It's a unique partnership between the city and club," Ezra Rapoport, chief policy analyst for the city manager of Oakland, said. "It's complicated, unprecedented and hard to follow, but the whole idea is for the community to come out ahead."

The stadium renovation calls for 63,000 seats for football and 45,000 for baseball, with conversion of the field possible within eight hours, and an elaborate stadium club. The \$53.5-million price tag for this will be administered by the Raiders, but if there are cost overruns, the Raiders will have to absorb them.

"What we've done," Rapoport said, "is buy all the rights to the revenue from the 16,000 best seats, and 50 percent of the next best 20,000 seats. We're guaranteeing the Raiders \$30 a seat, and we keep all the premiums and surcharges."

Such details are of little concern to the fans, many of whom kept rooting for the Raiders after they moved to Los Angeles in 1982. In an area where fans tend to concentrate on a favorite team, there is little San Francisco Giants-Oakland A's (major league baseball) interaction and there used to be little Raider-San Francisco 49ers spillover — the general response has been "Welcome home."

The A's, most directly affected by the redesign of the stadium, asked for and got certain architectural and financial adjustments, as well as an escape clause after a few years if they suffer as a result.

The 49ers, whose decade of success began in 1981, the last year the Raiders were in Oakland, received an indemnity from the Raiders when the American and the National Football Leagues merged in 1966. They have said that they will ask for a \$3-million territorial indemnity again, but will accept whatever the league rules on such a request.

Philip's fictional characters, E.I. Lonoff and Nathan Zuckerman. Intermittently, other women take their turns in the dialogue, a Pole, a Czechoslovak Philip once met in Prague and a former student from New York, brilliant but neurotic.

In the latter part of the novel, the writer's wife discovers the notebook that presumably contains the earlier dialogues of "Deception." Close to tears, she accuses him: "You are having an affair with someone in your studio!"

Here are some of the exchanges that follow:

"The only woman in my studio is the woman in my novel, unfortunately. It would be nice with company but it doesn't work that way."

"How can she be imaginary when she knows all these things you couldn't possibly know? Explain to me if you will, then, how you happen to know all these things about English life that this English woman who doesn't exist tells you in your studio while you are conducting this affair with her in your head."

"Because I've been living here a while and I sometimes pay attention. Because it's my business to seem to know more than I do. This woman is simply the repository of all that."

"You love her more than you ever loved me!"

"Because she doesn't exist. If you didn't exist I'd love you like that too. I can't believe that we are having this argument."

She asks him if at least he would change the name Philip to Nathan were

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

Raiders Back Where They Belong

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Buy a new house for Al Davis so he can water the field of the Oakland Coliseum the night before a game.

Build a new Vince's restaurant so the Raiders' managing general genius can have a late dinner in his private booth with his picture on the wall while he makes calls around the National Football League on his white phone.

Assemble a team that projects "pride and poise" instead of Malibu sun glasses and Hollywood screen tests.

The Raiders are returning, possibly this season, to Oakland. Where they belong. Where they were supported with sellout crowds for more than a decade before their departure. Where the fans deserved to keep them.

Their return is a triumph for the devotion of all those Oakland fans whom Al Davis deserted for the lure of luxury boxes in the Los Angeles Coliseum — luxury boxes he never got. Now, ironically, in a 15-year deal, Oakland will provide those luxury boxes.

Open new ticket windows for all those frustrated Raider fans in the Oakland area who wore silver-and-black jerseys when they crossed the Bay Bridge to attend 49ers' games the last nine seasons.

It's as if the Dodgers returned to Brooklyn where they had been supported before Walter O'Malley took the Chavez Ravine real estate. As if the Colts returned to Baltimore where Robert Irsay backed up the moving vans before their midnight ride to Indianapolis.

When the Raiders left Oakland in 1981, they had won two Super Bowl titles and were a

consistent contender. But the team's personality eventually changed. Too many palm trees. Not enough oil drums.

The team had much Oakland holdovers to win Super Bowl XVIII in a 38-9 rout of the Washington Redskins, but slowly their dominance dwindled. Fans in Los Angeles never adopted them. Or never understood them.

In Oakland, the Raiders weren't a football team. They were a street gang in shoulder pads. Jack Tatum was the Assassin. George Atkinson's mugging of Lynn Swann inspired Chuck Noll, the Steelers' coach, to use the phrase "criminal element."

In the Raider offices across Interstate 880 from the Coliseum, the staircase was dominated by a huge photo of Ben Davidson knocking Joe Namath's helmet flying.

After the Raiders left Oakland, a renovated school on a quiet tree-lined street in El Segundo served as the site of their offices, and the schoolyard as their practice complex. Eventually the Raiders played like schoolchildren.

In defying the NFL constitution, Davis won millions in court damages from the club owners, but lost his stature in the standings. The next two seasons after winning Super Bowl XVIII, the Raiders lost their playoff opener.

The last four seasons, they haven't even qualified for the playoffs.

No wonder the Los Angeles fans didn't care. No wonder opposing teams never complained about the fans in the Los Angeles Coliseum, as they had about the noisy fans in the Oakland Coliseum who sounded as if they were rooting for lions in the Roman Coliseum.

"It's not safe there," Don Shula, the Miami Dolphins' coach, once complained at an NFL meeting. "With those fans hanging over the railing and screaming and yelling, it's worth your life just to get your team on and off the field. When we play there, I never know if we're going to get out of there alive."

But that was precisely the image the Raiders reified. Especially their winning Super Bowl IX coach, John Madden.

"You're right, those people are crazy," Madden told Shula in that meeting. "But we have no control over 'em. When you bring your team in there, I don't know what's going to happen. I can't guarantee your safety. We try. But we just don't know what to do. We can't seem to do anything about those people."

Oddly enough, Al Davis never sold his Oakland home. His wife, Carole, preferred to live there much of the time.

Many of the old Raiders settled there, notably Bob "Boomer" Brown, the 6-foot, 4-inch, 280-pound (1.93-meter, 127-kilogram) offensive tackle who terrified pass rushers. The day the Boomer joined the Raiders at their 1971 training camp, he introduced himself to his new teammates without a word.

After striding silently to the far end of the practice field in his black jersey, he stopped in front of one of the wooden goalposts, crouched into his three-point stance and exploded out of it with a forearm shiver. The goalpost wobbled, then toppled back, pulling the crossbar askew.

"The Boomer," he announced, "is here."

When the Raiders do open in Oakland, as part of the ceremony maybe the Boomer should knock down a goalpost. For old times sake. And for new times sake.

After kickoffs not near the end of a half, the only other reason the clock would not start would be if there were an injury or commercial.

The committee considered starting the clock after incomplete passes, the chairman, Jim Finks, said, but decided against it. An average game has 28 incomplete passes, McNally said, and starting the clock soon after that many plays would change the complexion of a game.

In another rule change, the league decided to reduce the time between plays in which the ball is spotted from 30 to 25 seconds. The time between a play ending and the moment a team must snap the ball remains 45 seconds. This change is not expected to shorten games, but

it might slightly alter coaching strategy.

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SIDELINES

Merle Wins Final Giant Slalom Race

KLOVSTO, Sweden (AP) — Carole Merle of France won the last women's World Cup giant slalom of the season on Wednesday, strutting her winning streak to four races, beating Norwegian Julie Hansen by 3.5 hundredths of a second.

Merle had a combined time of 2 minutes, 13.04 seconds. Hansen, 17, who was skiing in only her third World Cup competition, climbed from 10th to second after the fastest second-run of the day. (See Scoreboard.)

Petra Kronberger, aiming to become Austria's first overall champion since Annemarie Moser-Prell in 1979, leads the standings.

Douglas Won't Fight Before Autumn

WASHINGTON (AP) — The heavyweight boxing champion, James (Buster) Douglas, said Tuesday that he will not defend his title before September, regardless of whether the courts allow him to fight Evander Holyfield or force him into a rematch with Mike Tyson.

"I want to fight in September," Douglas said. "Until then I have a lot of things that I have to do, a lot of things on the agenda."

Douglas, who earned the title last month with a shocking 10th-round knockout of the previously unbeaten Tyson, said his next opponent would be determined by his pending court battle against promoter Don King.

Spain Plans Outlay to Police Games

BARCELONA (AP) — Spain plans to spend 42 billion pesetas (\$32 million) to police the Barcelona Summer Olympics and Seville's Expo '92, a top official has said.

State Secretary for Security Rafael Vera told reporters the national police force was having trouble finding lodging for the 10,000 officers going to Barcelona to provide security during the Olympic games.

Vera, who presided over a meeting of the Olympic Security Commission, said food and lodging for the officers going to Barcelona and Seville was expected to cost 8 billion pesetas.

The bulk of the security budget for 1992 events — 34 billion pesetas — was earmarked for new equipment, he said. The Summer Olympic Games open July 25, 1992, and run for two weeks. Expo '92 is set to open April 12 and end Oct. 12, 1992.

Manchester Outlines Olympics Bid

MANCHESTER (AP) — An \$850-million construction program for new stadiums and arenas, including a 1,000-acre Olympic Center along an old canal, was unveiled Wednesday as the focus of Manchester's bid to host the 1996 Summer Games.

The Manchester Olympic Bid also said that sports would be spread over 24 other venues, some as far away as Chester, England, more than 30 miles (48 kilometers) to the southwest.

Manchester is among six cities bidding for the '96 Olympics. The other bidders are Athens, Atlanta, Belgrade, Melbourne and Toronto.

Quotable

Former Cincinnati Reds manager Pete Rose, who has been banned from baseball for gambling: "I'm really not interested in going back down on the field. I'm anticipating the Hall of Fame. You don't need to be reinstated to go to the Hall of Fame. . . . There's a little bitterness in the way I was handled by some people, which really wasn't fair. That's still on the tip of my memory, so that's why I'm not really interested in going back and cooperating with all those people like I did all those years as a player and all the years as a manager." (AP)

BOOKS

DECEPTION

By Philip Roth. 208 pages. \$18.95. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"You're not saying much. You hardly do, you know, when I'm here."

"I'm listening. I listen. I'm an econteur — an audiophile. I'm a talk fetishist."

"Umm. It is erotic, you just sitting there listening."

"Not so odd, really."

"It isn't, is it?"

So reads a typical passage in Philip Roth's new novel, "Deception," a further exploration of the author's obsession with the

SPORTS

Everyone in a Spring-Training Muddle

By Joseph Durso

New York Times Service

PORT ST. LUCIE, Fla.—Al Harazin, the master of the New York Mets' business affairs, considered the confused state of the business of baseball on the 27th day of the lockout of spring training camps and, quoting the King of Siam of the Broadway stage, admitted it: "Is a puzzle."

"We don't know when spring training starts," Harazin said, ticking off the list of things people don't know.

"We don't know when the season starts. And every day that goes by, we create a whole new family of problems: with our players, with our fans, with our advertisers, with our broadcasters, with our season ticket-holders, with our hotels and trucks and buses, and with ourselves."

Across the state in Tampa, where the New York Yankees have gathered 150 minor league players and a small platoon of confused executives, George Bradley sat in the front office and said life on the

Gulf of Mexico was a puzzle, too.

"We've been on hold for so long, and we've made so many different contingency plans," Bradley said, "that it's all one long exercise in futility. My desk is stacked high with messages from hotels, bus companies, airlines, concessions people, program people and television people. They all want to know what's happening. Do they hold the rooms, keep the reservations, pick up the baggage, pay the bills?"

"But you can't tell them anything," Bradley said. "You don't know anything."

From Florida to Arizona, in 26 empty baseball camps, executives like Harazin and Bradley sat and wondered and waited for answers or even clues.

They knew that four weeks of spring training had been lost and that less than three weeks remained before the regular season is still scheduled to start on April 2.

But they did not know what to do about it. An announcement on the cancellation of games is expected before the end of the week.

"We can't even make any trades," Joe McIlvaine, the Mets' vice president for baseball operations, said.

Once the camps open, the immediate problem is getting more than 1,000 players from their homes to their training bases. Where do they house them? Usually, they rent apartments in advance, which is not easy to do now that the tourist season is peaking. Or, you try to place them in the team's hotel, which can't keep rooms empty when the tourists are hammering at the doors.

Bradley said he also had no idea what would happen to the games between the Yankees and Mets on the two days before the season starts.

Most of the other teams in the major leagues have similarly big games on the schedule as curtain-raiser for the opening of the season.

"We could reschedule the Mets for the final two days of spring training, whenever it ends," Bradley said. "We could give it that priority and keep the two-game se-

ries intact. But we have no idea when that will be."

Nobody else has any idea, either, whether they can still play glamour exhibition games in major league stadiums and settings.

The St. Louis Cardinals, for example, were supposed to play two games against the Toronto Blue Jays this weekend in the Toronto Skydome.

The television stations don't know what to do, either, with advertisers or with air time.

The Mets' station, WWOR-TV in New York, had no exhibition games to carry the last two weeks. Instead, broadcasters Tim McCarver and Ralph Kiner sat in an empty ball park here and talked baseball while films of past Mets' glories were shown.

The Cubs' station, WGN-TV, featured Steve Stone pitching a ball to his colleague Harry Carey in an empty stadium in Mesa, Arizona.

They then ran a film of the game last season when the Cubs trailed the Houston Astros, 9-0, but rallied to win.

Memories, but no answers.

'Every day that goes by, we create a whole new family of problems: with our players, with our fans, with our advertisers, with our broadcasters, with our season ticket-holders.'

Al Harazin, Mets business manager.

Baseball Digs In for a Siege

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The 27th day of baseball's spring training lockout produced a couple of brief telephone conversations, no plans for another face-to-face meeting and more indications that both sides are dug in and ready for a long, bitter delay.

What it did not produce was a formal announcement that the scheduled April 2 season-opener has been postponed. No one argues that at least a few games have been lost, but the commissioner, Fay Vincent, and the two league presidents said they have decided to wait until Friday before officially making any announcement. By then the entire first week will have been lost.

"We felt basically we could wait a few more days before we had to make a definite announcement," the American League president, Bobby Brown, said. "We hope something could occur in a positive way. We didn't want to make some sort of a big pronouncement and

start scrambling and change it. We just want to hold out."

Brown said if more than two or three games are lost from each team's schedule, there will be no attempt to make them up, meaning baseball will have its third shortest season in 17 years. Labor disputes eliminated 86 games in 1972 and 712 games in 1981. In rescheduling, Brown said his first goal would be to assure all teams play the same number of games.

That could be a large number of games since no agreement is in sight, and Vincent said he has pretty much pulled himself away from the negotiations until one side or the other appears more willing to compromise. That wasn't Tuesday as the only discussions were brief telephone conversations between union chief Donald Fehr and Vincent, and between Fehr and management negotiator Charles O'Connor.

"I'm frustrated," Vincent said. "I'd rather be having baseball. These are tragic circumstances."

Asked where a possible solution might come from, he said: "I don't

know. I don't know how to judge it. I've been wrong in the past when I've tried to make a prediction. I have a sense that each side believes the other is about to give them what they want."

Each side has said privately for several days it believes the other is about to cave in. One hope the owners had was that even if the players did not feel comfortable raising objections with the union leadership, player agents would.

But a prominent agent said just the opposite: "I haven't had one player say he had any complaints with the union. I think what you have is a real sense of anger on the part of the union, and I don't think their solidarity is going to be a question."

Almost all the major issues have been resolved except for salary arbitration eligibility. Players now need three full years of service to be able to take their salary disputes before an arbitrator. The owners want it left at three years, while the players want it moved back to two, where it was before the 1985 negotiations.

Ex-Pro Turns to Cycling's 'Rough' Side

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

ORLEANS, France — Paul Kimmage has returned to bicycle racing, but now he wears a press pass, not a team jersey.

After four years as a professional rider, Kimmage quit last summer at the age of 27 to become a writer for the Sunday Tribune in his hometown of Dublin. The newspaper also published his weekly column while he participated in the bicycling season last year.

"I'm covering everything now, not simply cycling," he said last week during the Paris-Nice race. "Mainly I do interviews and human-interest stories." He had just finished a long article about Serge Blanco, the French rugby star, with whom he spent four days before the Franco-Ireland match.

Kimmage began as a journalist in 1988, when he covered the only Tour de France he did not compete in while he was a professional. "That work went down very well at home," he recalled.

Nothing he has written, however, is likely to have the impact of his first book. Titled "A Rough Ride" and due to be published in Ireland and the United Kingdom in June, it details professional cyclists' use of banned drugs.

"I'm explaining how we took them, what we took and why we did it," Kimmage said.

The prevalence of drugs, mainly steroids, is usually minimized by bicycling officials even though the winner of the 1988 Tour de France, Pedro Delgado, and the top-ranked rider in the world, Laurent Fignon, have both tested positive in the last two years.

"We're labeled as cheaters for taking drugs," Kimmage continued, "but we're victims of a very bad system. That's the bottom line of the book."

Although he has not raced since the 13th stage of the last Tour de France and no longer has a professional license, Kimmage often says

SPINNING THEIR WHEELS

Three Men Against the System

"we" when he speaks about riders. He insisted, however, that he had no regrets about his decision to retire.

"Maybe I'll miss it when the Tour comes around, but I don't think I will. I got out at the right time. I enjoyed the few years I had. I got the most out of myself. I could do no more."

"If I could have won the prologue in Paris-Nice, I'd say I wish I were back in it. But I know if I'd have ridden that prologue, I would have finished 84th or 85th."

He was being honest, not modest. "In my four years as a pro, I didn't exactly set the world alight," he noted.

The record shows that his high points included finishing 131st in the 1986 Tour de France, 84th in the 1989 Giro d'Italia, 49th in the 1986 Liège-Bastogne-Liège classic, 8th in the 1986 Grand Prix of Flanders and 8th in the 1987 Tour of Ireland.

The closest he came to a victory was his ninth place one day in the 1986 Tour de France. "I had a stage win in front of me but I screwed up the sprint," he recalled. "I had the chance but I didn't take it."

Yet he had a fine career as an amateur racer,

winning a handful of races in Ireland and continental Europe and finishing sixth in the 1985 world championship road race. That result led to a job with the RMO team in France for three years and then with the Fagor team in France last year.

"I lacked personal ambition as a professional," Kimmage said. "I was more happy to help the leader of the team than I was trying to do something for myself. I would give everything just for the leader of the team."

In the language of the sport, he was a domestique, a servant — the rider sent ahead to chase a rival or sent back to the team car to fetch water bottles.

The leader Kimmage best served was his boyhood friend, Stephen Roche, who won the Tour de France, the Giro and the world championship in 1987. They shared a room during races last season and remain close.

Kimmage was at Paris-Nice, in fact, to write a feature story about Roche for his Sunday paper. He came up with a fine one as Roche started a comeback from a serious knee injury by finishing second by eight seconds in the weeklong race.

Whatever he wrote about Roche, Kimmage would never be indiscreet. "He tells me about things I could never write because they're so personal," he said. "He would perhaps come out the better if I did write them, but I can't break the confidence."

How then does Kimmage come to write a book, from the inside, about doping in bicycling? The answer is anger, a soft-spoken anger.

"There are one or two of my friends that

have left cycling and have no job and have health problems. They're been badly treated by the whole system." Kimmage changed.

"I have a nice job and no health problems and it would have been easy not to write the book. But I was thinking of these friends that made me say, 'Right, there have to be changes, this can't go on.'"

"I don't think professional cycling comes out too good," he continued. "I have absolutely no apology to make for that — we're at fault."

People are going to ruin this sport unless they wake up to the realities. I don't see why we should keep quiet about it."

The Irishman insisted that his motive was not to settle scores. "I don't name names as far as possible. Insofar as putting the finger on bigger riders, I don't do any of that. I wrote what I saw, not what I heard. In that way it's totally honest."

"We're talking about the lack of controls in races," he said, referring to drug tests. "This is

big business. These races are giving points and riders earn their salaries on the basis of those points."

"So the temptation to take the stuff to earn more points is enormous. If there are no controls you can't expect fellows not to succumb to the temptation. Ultimately we're not to blame."

He was still saying "we."

NEXT: A broken heart in Besseges.



Paul Kimmage, left, was satisfied sacrificing his pro career for that of teammate and Irish compatriot Stephen Roche, right.

Jackson, a Star at LSU, In Repeat Performance On All-America Team

The Associated Press

Chris Jackson, a sophomore at Louisiana State, was named to The Associated Press All-America college basketball team for the second straight year, joining seniors Lindy Simmons of La Salle, Gary Payton of Oregon State and Derrick Coleman of Syracuse and junior Larry Johnson of UNLV.

"It's great," Jackson said. "It's a very nice honor to be chosen again like this."

Jackson, who last year became only the second freshman All-American, is the 52nd player to repeat in the 42 years the AP team has been selected. Wayne Tisdale of Oklahoma, who in 1983 was the first freshman All-American, went on to be a three-time selection before leaving the Sooners after his junior season.

The voting was done by the same national panel of sports writers and broadcasters that selects the weekly Top 25 and was announced on Tuesday. (See Scoreboard.)

Senior Hank Gathers of Loyola Marymount, who collapsed and died during a game earlier this month, was selected to the third team.

Jackson, LSU's most noted player since Pete Maravich, was the second-leading scorer in the United States as a freshman with 30 points per game. This year, his scoring dropped to 29 points a game as he was selected to the Tigers to a 22-8 record and a berth in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

"Nothing like this is possible by yourself," Jackson said. "It's the

other players who should be given credit. I think them for their help in my accomplishments."

Simmons, who averaged about 26 points and 11 rebounds per game, said: "It is gratifying to me in several ways, especially because of the fact that La Salle does not get a large amount of national exposure. Our record (29-1) is a great compliment to our coach, his staff and all my teammates. I consider this their award, too."

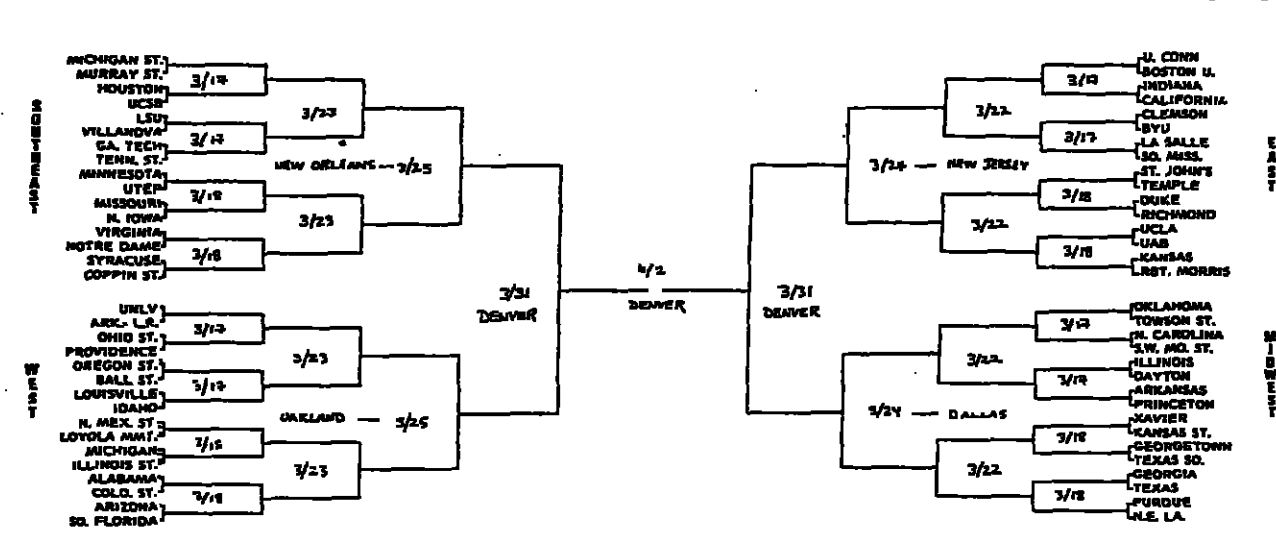
Known for his tenacious defense — he was Pac-10 Defensive Player of the Year as a freshman — and his ballhandling, Payton became a big scorer only this season when Oregon State's coach, Jim Anderson, asked him to shoot more. The result was 26 points and eight assists per game.

Coleman averaged 18 points and 12 rebounds as Syracuse shared the Big East Conference title with Connecticut. He also did the little things, as when Pitt threatened to upset Syracuse in the Big East tournament. With seconds remaining in the game and Syracuse leading by one point, Coleman clearly blocked a Pitt dunk attempt.

Johnson, a 6-foot, 7-inch, 250-pound (2-meter, 113-kilogram) forward, led the United States to a gold medal in the World University Games in Spain last year. A junior college transfer built like a linebacker, he is a workhorse inside for the Runnin' Rebels, averaging 21 points and 11 rebounds a game.

[United Press International also announced its All-America team on Tuesday: joining Simmons, Johnson, Coleman and Payton is Kendall Gill of Illinois.]

Scorecard for the NCAA Men's Basketball Tournament



SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	29	23	.558	—
Philadelphia	27	25	.519	2 1/2
Boston	34	25	.576	2 1/2
Washington	24	39	.381	15 1/2
New Jersey	15	47	.242	24
Atlanta	19	43	.305	23 1/2
Central Division				
Chicago	47	15	.758	—
Indiana	48	21	.692	6 1/2
San Antonio	33	33	.500	—
Portland	31	33	.481	16 1/2
Houston	33	33	.448	18
Phoenix	27	39	.407	24 1/2
Utah	16	47	.254	31 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Pacific Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	47	18	.724	—
San Antonio	47	20	.702	3
Denver	34	28	.548	10 1/2
Phoenix	33	28	.538	11 1/2
Golden State	30	32	.484	14 1/2
Minnesota	16	45	.262	28

MARK

European C

LONDON SUGAR

LONDON COCOA

PARIS SUGAR

Spot C

ALUMINUM

COPPER

LEAD

NICKEL

STEEL

WHEAT

SOYBEAN

WHEAT

SOYBEAN

WHEAT

SOYBEAN

WHEAT

SOYBEAN

WHEAT

ART BUCHWALD

Garage Anschluss

WASHINGTON — There are a few people — not many — who are slightly nervous about a unified Germany. These folks suffer from déjà vu and, while the world has no reason to shiver, we should address their fears.

Feldman, my watch repairman, is certain he knows how the trouble is going to start. He thinks it will be something like this:

It's eight years from today, and Germany is united. Schultz, a former East German bricklayer, and now a prosperous orthodontist, is building a new house at Schmitz Gardens, which is east of Leipzig.

Schultz's architect, Mendelsohn, comes to visit him with the plans. "Schultz, I can get the house on your land but I don't have room for a garage."

"I have to have a garage," Schultz insists. "My new Mercedes-Benz is being delivered in six weeks."

Mendelsohn says, "Look for yourself. Where are we going to build a garage?"

Schultz studies the plans. "How about here?"

"But that's Poland!"

British Poetry Library Gets Gift From Japan

LONDON — Britain's premier poetry library has been given £200,000 (\$320,000) by Seiji Tsutsumi, chairman of Japan's Saison conglomerate and a poet himself.

The South Bank Center's Poetry Library will be renamed the Saison Poetry Library.

The poetry library's 40,000 volumes belong to the state-funded Arts Council, which housed the books in its Piccadilly headquarters until the library's move in 1948 to more spacious surroundings on the south bank of the Thames river in London.

"The new gift will pay for work done and refurbishment," said press officer Rosalyn Fry. Saison owns the chain of Inter-Continental hotels.

Mendelsohn responded, "Hail real estate. Now can we talk about the cost of the land we're going to take from Poland?"

"Why should we pay for what was originally ours?" Schultz asks him.

Mendelsohn agrees. "Good point, Schultz, you told me last time to get some estimates for the cost of building a hunting lodge in Czechoslovakia. I have two estimates. One, if Czechoslovakia remains independent, and another if it is annexed to us."

"Just give me the annexation figure. Why would Czechoslovakia stay independent when all our German citizens still live there?"

"It was Germany before it was Poland. The people of Poland stole it from us after World War II. We must be allowed to build German garages on German soil."

Mendelsohn explains, "If we build your garage in Poland, we would be violating the Treaty of Versailles, which states that Germany cannot covet any territory that belonged to somebody else in the year 1919."

Schultz says, "A bunch of old men who sold us out signed that treaty. We have a new Germany now, and that Germany permits us to build on any part of the fatherland that we want to."

Mendelsohn tells him, "I'm not suggesting that you are wrong. Admittedly, there are a lot of German-speaking Poles living on the land where we want to build our garage. At the same time, I don't think that Berlin will give us a permit to construct a garage so close to Kraków."

Schultz slams down his fist. "It is not Polish soil, it is German soil. To teach them a lesson I should put the whole house in Poland, and the garage in Germany."

"They could try to stop you," Mendelsohn says.

"Then Germany must rebuild its air force and its Panzer divisions and have a crash submarine program. I will not park my car in the driveway to satisfy the scavengers of World War II."

"If you feel that strongly about it, Schultz," Mendelsohn says, "I'll build the garage in Poland while no one is looking."

"I want everyone to be looking. This is my house, this is my garage, this is my land, this is my Europe. Hail real estate."

interdean

Move Plus

THE ADDITIONAL VALUE IN MOVING

Hey, Remember Karl Marx?

By Tom Kuntz

LONDON — At the grave of Karl Marx, they come not to mourn Marxism but to ponder the flawed realities that sprang from its ideals, or to keep the faith, or perhaps even to bask in its new and somewhat paradoxical vogue.

Even as Communist statues are being removed across Eastern Europe, tourists and pilgrims of the left are flocking in greater numbers to the Marx gravesite in Highgate Cemetery here to view perhaps the best-known socialist icon in the West — the large bust of the German-born social philosopher atop a large block of Cornish granite bearing the inscription:

WORKERS OF ALL LANDS UNITE

"If anything, it's stirred up more interest in Marx," said Ronald Crayke, a volunteer at the cemetery. "There's more interest in Marx because Marx is in the news." Wednesday was the 107th anniversary of Marx's death in 1883.

Alan Gemmill, who said he and his group of Scottish companions came to the gravesite "because we're Communists," asserted that faith in Marx endures "because the basics of his economic argument were right. You could ask a Christian why he still likes Christ after the Spanish Inquisition."

Marx spent most of his life in London, coming here from Paris in 1849 at the age of 31 as a conservative tide swept the Continent.

He spent the last 34 years of his life in the city, studying England's growing industrial economy to perfect his theories, and writing "Das Kapital."

The London years also left Marx embittered by poverty, ill health and the death of several of his children.

Noting a "modest" increase in the number of visitors to the Marx grave in recent months, Jean Fattman, the chairman of the Friends of Highgate Cemetery, the charity that operates the London burial ground, said the site had always been popular with delegations from Communist lands. Pateman said "vast num-



Karl Marx's grave in Highgate Cemetery in London.

bers" of Chinese continue to pay homage.

Even before the upheaval in Eastern Europe, she said, on one Sunday she counted 18 nationalities among visitors to the cemetery, where other notable figures such as the novelist George Eliot, the inventor Michael Faraday and the actor Sir Ralph Richardson are buried.

But Marx is by far the cemetery's biggest draw among its estimated 100,000 visitors annually, a fact that stirs decidedly mixed emotions among the hardy revolutionary Friends of Highgate Cemetery.

The charity, founded in the mid-1970s and described forthrightly by Pateman as "three elderly women and a group of volunteers," would prefer to focus attention on its considerable efforts to reclaim an exemplary Victorian necropolis from years of decay, overgrowth and neglect.

While the Marx grave helps to keep interest in the cemetery high, its popularity prompts continuing concern about decorum.

"It's a difficult line to walk between being a burial ground and a place for tourists," said a member of the Friends, who noted that Highgate was still a working cemetery, holding on average a funeral a week.

"I hope most people who come here with a sense of reverence," Pateman said. By and large it appears that they do, although Pateman declined to comment on whether there had been any untoward incidents regarding the Marx grave.

Typically, unlikely groupings of camera-toting tourists, unconventionally coiffed punks, professional types and ordinary strollers from the hilltop community of Highgate gather in groups in front of the grave at a bend in a well-beaten path in the eastern section of the cemetery.

There is a brief pause of respect, even awe, at the gravesite before some visitors move on, perhaps to the graves of leftists buried nearby in the years since Marx's death in 1883.

Occasionally the mood at the Marx grave is broken as someone attempts jocularity. "Gee, wonder if he's any relation to Groucho?" Not uncommonly, people place flowers on the gravesite or step onto it to be photographed next to the monument, although Pateman said this needs special permission.

Still, as fascination with the Communist world waxes in the West, even the Friends have been unable to resist the demand for Marxiana completely. They recently allowed fashion photographs at the grave for a new line of Communist-themed sportswear made in Italy. (Pateman said the permission resulted in a sizable donation to the charity.)

And at the cemetery chapel sales of Karl Marx coffee mugs, postcards and paperbacks — along with slower-moving mementos of the cemetery's lesser lights — help in a small way to meet a budget estimated by Pateman at £275,000 (about \$467,000) this year.

Such is the cemetery's identification with Marx that the graveyard is a bit of a greater-than-proletarian birth named Engels, after the German-born Manchester industrialist who was Marx's collaborator and benefactor.

More Picassos for Paris

Hundreds of works by Pablo Picasso belonging to his wife, Jacqueline, have become French government property in payment of inheritance taxes. Culture Minister Jack Lang said 49 paintings, 38 drawings, 19 ceramics, seven lithographs, 240 engravings as well as a collage by Georges Braque have been accepted from Jacqueline Picasso's daughter under a 1968 tax law. Jacqueline, who married Picasso in 1961, committed suicide in 1986 at the age of 59, leaving her home in Mougins filled with art work, much of it never seen in public, to Catherine Huxley, her daughter from a previous marriage. The government did not reveal the collection's estimated worth. The works will become part of the collection of the Picasso Museum in Paris.

Princess Anne, an avid horsewoman, will give up competitive riding when she turns 40 in August. "I have been advised that people over 40 really should not go on," the princess said. She rode in the 1976 Montreal Olympics, was the 1971 European Three-Day Event champion and recently competed in flat and steeplechase races in Britain and the United States. She is also working on a book about her riding career, due out on her birthday and entitled "Me and My Horses." Anne has plenty to do: about 500 public engagements a year.

Singers, friends and opera lovers honored two of the New York Metropolitan Opera's most beloved stars, Jarmila Novotna and Licia Albanese. They made their Met debuts 50 years ago. The Opera Guild's reception for them drew more than 100 guests. Albanese retired in 1966 and Novotna in 1956. Alfred E. Peters, the Guild's president, read two telegrams of congratulations from George and Barbara Bush.

More than two dozen artists, writers, art critics, friends and former students paid tribute to Elaine de Kooning, the painter, art writer, teacher and wife of Willem de Kooning, at a memorial service in New York. She died of lung cancer last year. Among those who spoke at the more than two-and-a-half-hour service, which the editor Rose

Silva called "the nation's memorial," were the poet John Ashbery, the gallery owner Leo Castelli, the photographer Rudy Burckhardt and Mrs. de Kooning's brother, the poet Fried. Many recalled not only Mrs. de Kooning's artistic talent and intelligence as a writer, but also her irrepressible humor, her capacity for friendship and generosity, and her fascination with language.

It took almost a year, but Karl Kline finally has apologized to theaters for misunderstanding about the movie "A Fish Called Wanda." Kline won a Best Supporting Actor Oscar last year for his role of Otis, a thug who repeatedly makes fun of another character who smokes. In his letter, Kline apologized and said, "The character I played was not meant to be taken as a model for any civilized person when talking to a smoker."

Zimmerman of the National Security Project said he was happy with Kline's letter. "He understood that the movie had created problems for us and he could relate our hurt feelings," Zimmerman said that Kline, buffeted by a former publicist, was unaware of the trouble concerns until recently, which is why the letter was so late in coming.

Luciano Pavarotti made it a point to London's Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, the usually slim, looking dramatically thinner from losing 36 pounds (16 kilograms). Pavarotti, 54, told reporters that he was on a diet of 1,800 calories a day. He said the diet involved shunning alcohol, sugar and fat. Pavarotti's absence from the Royal Opera House followed a dispute over money with the former manager, Jeremy Isaacs, who made a priority to bring him back to London, said his performance is one of his most famous roles — "Norman" the lovelorn peasant in Giuseppe Donizetti's comic opera "L'elisir d'amore" — was all he had hoped for. Pavarotti, who will sing four more performances of the opera in London under his current contract, said discussions with the more than two-and-a-half-hour service, which the editor Rose

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